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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 85 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1936 FOURTEEN PAGES

CONGRESS COPIES AMERICAN MODEL

Presidential Chair Not A Close Preserve

LABOUR CLAUSE GOES

Amendments To Constitution Adopted

CONGRESS CAMP, LUCKNOW, April 8.

The Congress Working Committee sat for six hours to-day and disposed of the Constitution Sub-Committee's report. Radical changes have been introduced into the Congress Constitution. Manual Labour as a qualification for Congress Membership has been omitted.

Election Of President

The number of delegates to the Congress has been doubled and the single transferable vote has been abolished. Any person nominated by fifteen primary members can contest the presidential election for the annual Congress Session and be elected if he secures at least fifty per cent. of the votes polled.

Presidential Procession

Committee members and other Congress leaders participated in the Presidential Procession in the afternoon when Pundit Jawaharlal walked with them, escorted by volunteers, from the town to Motinagar, a distance of about two miles.

Shouts of "Jawaharlal-ki-Jai" and "Gandhi-ki-Jai" were raised throughout the route. The Committee reassembles to-morrow.—A.P.

"REWRITING" CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, April 8.

"We are practically re-writing Congress constitution," is the opinion of a prominent Congressman. Apparently the main controversies having been cleared during the Allahabad session of the Working Committee, this body is now devoting special attention to the consitutional changes and going beyond the proposals of the Constitution Sub-Committee.

ON AMERICAN MODEL.

One of the most interesting proposals is that the American model be followed regarding the election of the Congress President so that any fifteen to twenty primary voters can nominate a person to presidentship and such rival nominees would be given votes by delegates. None would be declared elected unless he secured not only a majority of votes among the rival candidates but also 50 per cent. of the votes polled. If none of the candidates secured such a proportion then a fresh election would take place between the two top men. The reason why this step is suggested is that if a Congress leader, through local jealousy is unable to secure the Provincial Committee's nomination he may secure his nomination, by the method now proposed, and election, through the support of delegation. Another proposal is that any person who is elected a delegate to the Congress would be eligible for members of the Congress Working Committee. Other changes are also contemplated and the Working Committee is expected to finish this task in a day or two.

PRESIDENT'S ELECTION

The Working Committee rose at 5 p.m. after which members and other leaders participated in the Presidental Procession.

The Committee concluded consideration of the Constitution Sub-Committee's report and adopted various changes. The change of method of the election of the President as outlined, has been approved by the Working Committee under which any fifteen primary members of the Congress can nominate a candidate for the presidental election and person elected must have secured fifty per cent of the votes polled. If none polled the required number of votes, then all but two at the top be eliminated and fresh contest would take place between these two at the top.

The idea that any delegate could be made a member of Congress Working Committee has been modified and only a person elected as **a delegate and a member of the** A.I.C.C. can be included in the Working Committee.

The Working Committee reassembles to-morrow morning and takes up the question of Subash Bose's arrest and private member's resolutions.

MANUAL LABOUR CLAUSE TO BE REMOVED

Number Of Delegates To Congress Increased To 3,000

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The Congress Working Committee, after considering the report of the Constitution Sub-Committee agreed to remove manual labour clause, and increased the number of delegates to Congress to 3,000, by providing one delegate for population of 100,000. Hereafter, 250 primary voters would elect delegates instead of 500 under the existing constitution. The single non-transferable vote is abolished.

The Committee adjourned at 12 noon reassembling at 1-30 p.m., discussion on constitutional changes will bs continued. It is understood the Committee members have signed for the Kamala Nehru Memorial.

SOCIALIST ATTACK

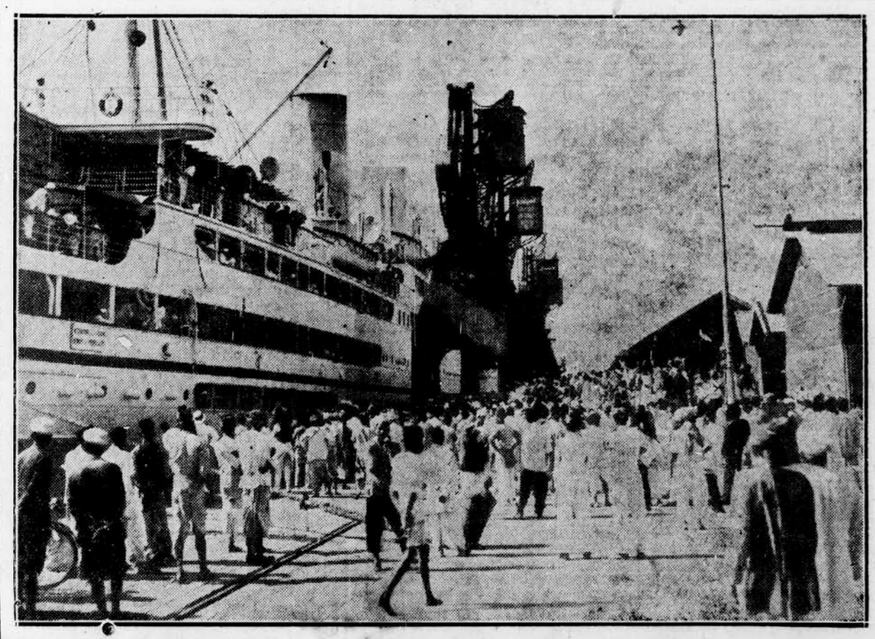
Appeal To Delegates

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party passed the following resolution on the Working Committee formula regarding the acceptance of offices:

"A few days ago the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at Delhi roused the hope that at last under the dynamic leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a new orientation will be effected in Congress politics and these resolutions were the harbingers of a new militant policy which would vitalise the political life of this country. We, therefore, are not a little astonished to see the dangerous and reactionary resolution, issued by the Working Committee on the New Constitution which it proposes to place before the Subjects Committee. Not only does it shelve the question of office acceptance, but does not even commit the Congress to making the working of the Constitution impossible thus leaving the door open to the Congress acceptance and working of the New Constitution.

This position is dangerous from the point of view our struggle for freedom and clearly suggests that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been

(Continued on page 10.)



The crowd which had gathered at Alexandra Docks on Wednesday morning to receive Mr. Subhas Bose. Photo shows "Conte Verde" in which Mr. Bose arrived in Bombay

Country-Wide Denunciation Of Subash's Arrest

Govt. Action Stands Self-Condemned

LAHORE, April 8.

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, said that Mr. Subhas Bose's arrest on his landing in Bombay showed that the bureaucracy was prepared for no change of heart. The Government had shown no respect for the wishes of the people of India. Nothing else could happen in their present frame of mind. Mr. Bose had justified his pre-eminence among the galaxy of brave fighters for the country's freedom.—United Press.

"GOVT. ACTION STANDS SELF-CONDEMNED"

LUCKNOW, April 8.

Mr. Sri Prakash, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, commenting on the news of Mr. Subras Chandra Bose's arrest said: "It is by no means unexpected after what Government had said in the Assembly. Despite the Assembly's repeated verdict to the contrary, this has been done, and shows that the respect Government has for the opinion of the Legislature when it goes contrary to its wishes, and how it praises such opinion as Sir Henry Craik did yesterday in the Assembly about the Bengal Council, because the opinion of that Legislature was in favour of Government's view.

"I cannot but admire Mr. Subhas Bose's intrepid courage in coming back home, knowing full well what was in store for him. The action of Government stands self-condemned, and we can only hope that Mr. Bose's health will not suffer too much by further incarceration, and that it will be possible for public opinion to assert itself in unmistakable manner and force the hands of Government to set him at liberty before very long."—A. P.

Lesson That Was Lost On Government

NEW DELHI, April 8.

When the Home Member stated that Mr. Subash was arrested in reply to a supplementary question, the Deputy Leader of the Independent Party seemed to be surprised and asked again: "Has he been arrested?"

Feeling among the Assembly members is, as Pandit Nilkant Das says in a press statement, a "Lesson that the Adjournment motion has been lost on Government."

Mr. Satyamurthi observed, in reply to a query by the "United Press" representative, that "We have already censured the Government in regard to their policy towards Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose."—United Press.

HOW JAWAHAR RECEIVED NEWS

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The first news of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's arrest in Bombay was received in the Lucknow Congress camp at quarter to eleven by the Associated Press special representative, when the Congress Working Committee was busy engaged in disposing of many pending routine matters. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru heard the news, he inquired of the Associated Press representative for details which when given did not surprise him. He went into the Working Committee's room and communicated the details to them. Business of the meeting was then resumed. Pandit Jawaharlal did not wish to express his views and informed the Associated Press: "The Working Committee would no doubt desire to pass a resolution later. Meanwhile I have nothing to say."—A. P.

Delhi Protests Against Bose's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

On receipt of the news about Mr. Subhas Bose's arrest, a public meeting was held to-night under the auspices of the local Congress Committee at which a resolution was passed protesting against the arrest of Mr. Bose who had just landed and detention without trial.

The resolution opined that this

(Continued on page 8).

BUTLER'S "NO" TO I.L.P. DEPUTATION

LONDON, April 8.

Mr. Maxton and Mr. Campbell-Stephen saw Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons on behalf of the Independent Labour Party in connection with the ban on Mr. Subhas Bose's return to India.

Reuter understands that Mr. Butler promised to communicate their representations to the Marquis of Zetland but indicted that there was no immediate likelihood of the Government decision, with regard to Mr. Bose, being varied.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS BOSE

Socialist And Labour Demonstration At Dock

A number of Congress Socialists and members of the Trade Union Congress, gathered at the Alexandra Dock, and as soon as they could recognise Subhas Babu, waved the national flag and the Red Flag and cheered him loudly. Later they sent on board garlands and a message of greetings, which duly reached Subhas Babu, and amidst cheers, he was garlanded.

Mr. Bose enquired about several members of the Congress Socialist Party, and wished to know if Mr. Nariman had left for Lucknow to attend the Congress.

(Details on Reception on Page 14)

AHMEDABAD'S CIVIC PROTEST

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

The meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality was adjourned to-night without transacting any business as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.—A.P.

Bose's Arrest In Congress Cabinet

LUCKNOW, April 8.

It is understood that the Working Committee will pass a resolution in the afternoon session condemning Mr. Subhas Bose's arrest and protesting against the treatment meted out to him by the Government.—A. P.

Plan For 25 Years Of Peace

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMANY

Demilitarisation Of Rhineland, Europe's Sole Guarantee

PARIS, April 8.

The French reply to Herr Hitler's Memorandum of April 1, consists of a communique, thirteen-page-memorandum and a declaration containing the French proposals divided into 25 chapters.

25 Years' Peace Plan

The political section contains a proposal for the creation of a European Regional Commission with wide powers of control over the observance of Treaties and suggests that these engagements should not be modified for 25 years.

The section also proposes the creation of an International Force and extensive disarmament of all "Associates".

The economic section deals with monetary stability, exchange questions, and extension of credits and says that the numerous questions including that of raw materials and colonial markets should be tackled.

The final disposition provides for everything to be done within the framework of the League.

Europe's Sole Guarantee

With regard to the recent German action, the reply contends that demilitarisation of the Rhineland was Europe's sole guarantee of security and the fear is expressed that Germany will raise the question of Danzig, Memel and Austria, the revision of European Frontiers and restitution of colonies.

WHY GERMANY WON'T GO TO HAGUE

The reply declares that Germany will not go to The Hague because she knows that the world would condemn her thesis. The reply declares that Germany refused to make the necessary gesture by way of contribution to the Locarno Powers' effort at conciliation. The German peace plan "contribution" is unhappily more apparent than real.

TOUCH STONE FOR GERMANY.

France wants to know whether the suggested Western Air Pact will include aerial limitation, without which, it is declared, it is worthless. The German attitude towards prohibition of erection of fortifications in Rhineland will be the touch-stone of Germany's admission of the principle of "Collective Security."

QUITE INSUFFICIENT.

"We are obliged to note" says the reply "that the German replies with suggestions are quite insufficient to consolidate peace in Europe." The entry of Germany into the League might mean a new secession, if her colonial aspirations are not satisfied.

M. Flandin and M. Paul Boncour will communicate to other Locarno Powers their views with regard to the decisions necessitated by Herr Hitler's memorandum.

TREATIES MUST BE RESPECTED

The keynote of the preamble is: "Peace, total and lasting, peace with equality and rights, peace with confidence in the honour of all and with respect to the pledged word, safe peace by the foundation of an International Exchange which shall succeed the mortal rivalry of "Economic Nationalism" Two chapters deal with "No Hegemony." They declare:—"No durable peace is possible if is subjected to fluctuations of needs or ambitions of Peoples" and stress that no security of international relations is possible if conflicts are not solved by binding International Law, impartially interpreted." Help for mutual assistance must be provided by Regional Pacts. The Note declares that no Entry must be considered eternal, but none must be unilaterally repudiated.

REGIONAL ENTENTES.

The Note under heading "Political Dispositions" says:—

Europe constitutes a typical "regional" unit. Even if Europe appears too vast and a field to apply collective security by mutual assistance and disarmament, there is reason for organising Regional Ententes. Regional Treaties concerning independence of States and all limitation of armaments should be under mutual guarantee of "Associates." Sanctions, going as far, if necessary, as use of force, should be taken with a view to re-establishing International Law. Countries within the "European Region" shall maintain special military, naval and air forces which shall be at the disposal of the European Commission of the League Council. The European Commission shall have permanent control over the execution of Treaties within the European framework.

LIMITATION OF ARMS.

With regard to disarmament the extent of limitation of arms of each State should be fixed by a two-third majority of the European Commission or other League organisation. Each State shall be empowered to appeal to the Supreme Permanent Arbitration Jurisdiction established by the League Council.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BENGAL PROTEST

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of Mr. Subhas Bose's arrest the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held an emergent meeting and passed a resolution protesting against the unwarranted arrest of its President immediately on his return to Motherland from a prolonged exile in Europe and condemning the same as an "arbitrary act of high-handedness involving gross violation of civil liberty".

The Council also conveyed to Mr. Subhas Bose its expression of sympathy and assured him the support of the whole country towards the cause in service of which his has been a life of sacrifice and suffering.

A largely attended public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the Congress Socialist Party, the Bengal Trade Union Congress and the Students' Radical Party at College Square also passed a resolution protesting against and condemning such action on the part of authorities.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Doctors. Engineers, Lawyers and Stenographers to consult Kapoor & Co., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri, Delhi. (5899).

Wanted L.C.P.S. Lady Doctor 150 fully qualified Nurses 60/70. Rajputana, free furnished quarters, joining expenses. Apply Box 5895, Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a typist clerk preferably a Graduate with Sanskrit on Rs. 60—5—100 Efficiency bar, 5-130 and on probation for one year. Apply before the 20th April to the Curator, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. (5835)

Wanted capable and energetic canvassers on pay or commission to canvass and book orders for our renowned products in Bombay Province, C. I. and Kathiawar. Security (refundable) for samples Rs. 20 essential. For terms apply to: "Sunrise Metal Factory and Trade Agency," Govt. Contractors, Aligarh, U. P. (5898).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5866).

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Government. Early applications from Matriculates invited for admission to Overseer Class, Session 1936. No age or provincial restriction, but candidates will be selected. Final Exam. conducted by the D. P. I., U.P. Certificates recognised for Bombay Government subordinate engineering services. Prospectus, Free, from Principal. (5807)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Travelling Agents on Commission to push on Sale of our Highly Concentrated. Ink Powder packets in Bombay Presidency. Apply Longman & Co., Beadon Street, Calcutta. (5887)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one second-hand hydraulic Press complete for pressing 400 lbs. cotton bale. One compound Engine of 100 I.H.P. and a boiler of 160 lbs. presser size 28' x 7'. The Manager Krishna Cotton Ginning Factory, Jawad Dist., (Neemuch). (5864).

115. LAUNDRIES.

A Laundry in running order is for Sale. Prospective business for small capital. Apply Box No. 5906, "Bombay Chronicle."

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Best delicious Grapes delivered freight paid from Godrej Farm, Nasik to your station in any part of India at Rs. 2 per basket of 10lbs. Send trial order to Godrej Farm, Post Girnara, Nasik. (5903).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Immediate Results of all Bombay University Examinations telegraphed to people, who will advance Re 1-4-0 by money order. State Number, Examination Address. Mutual Agency, 14, Hamam Street, Fort. (5904).

See Beautiful Cashmere—India's Switzerland in full glory, May-June. Particulars from Eruch Anklesaria, Sitaram Building Princess Street. (5879)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Motussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

Any person having claims against the estate of Keshav Nichha Panchal now deceased, Carpenter of Chhipwad, Gandevi who died on the 4th April, 1934 and directly against Life Assurance Policy numbering 3176399 of the Prudential Assurance Coy., Ltd., on his own life which is reported to have been lost, should forward the same to the Manager, the Prudential Assurance Coy., Ltd., Clive Buildings, Calcutta by the 7th May, 1936 after which date no claim will be considered. 5886

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Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY raised the 5th and 6th instalments of Rs. 13 lacs of the loan for the extension and improvement of the water service and the extension of underground drainage of 1923 on 1st October, 1926. Under the terms of the loan, the Municipality has reserved to itself an option to repay it every tenth year with a previous notice of 3 months. Vide last line of para 1 of the Debenture issued. In accordance with this condition, the Ahmedabad Municipality has decided in their resolution No. 1467 of 16-3-36 to repay these instalments. The debenture holders of these instalments are hereby informed that the Municipality will make payment of the principal amount with interest due, on and after 1st October, 1936. No interest will accrue in respect of these debentures after the said date i.e. 1st October, 1936. The payment will be made on the debentures being received by the Chief Accountant duly discharged. Any communication or inquiries should be addressed to the Chief Accountant of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

(Sd.) G. V. MAVALANKAR,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dt. 4th April 1936.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.

2961

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BOMBAY.

No. 3796/151-Impt.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 1223/151-Impt, dated the 29th January 1936, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902) the Commissioner of Police has made the following additions:—

(1) The following shall be added as rule 6-A:—

6-A. No person shall allow any vehicle, of which he is in charge, to stand or halt, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers, on the following roads between the following specified times:—

(i) between 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m.—

(a) on the south side of Sandhurst Road from its junction with Girgaum Road to its junction with Lamington Road;

(b) on the east side of Lamington Road from its junction with Sandhurst Road to its junction with New Queen's Road;

(c) on the east side of New Queen's Road from its junction with Lamington Road to its junction with Queen's Road;

(d) on the east side of Queen's Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to its junction with Marine 1st Street except the parking bay opposite Charni Road, Railway Station.

(ii) between 6 p.m. and 8-30 p.m.:—

(a) on the west side of Queen's Road from its junction with Marine 1st Street to its junction with New Queen's Road;

(b) on the west side of New Queen's Road.

(iii) between 9-30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. and between 6 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on both sides of Sandhurst Bridge and its approach ramps from its junction with Hughes Road to its junction with New Queen's Road and Girgaum Road.

(2) The following shall be added against items (3) and (4) of rule 6:—

Except at the times when and places where no parking is permitted in accordance with rule 6-A.

(3) The following shall be added as rule 9-B:—

9B. Regulation of traffic at the Royal Opera House.—All vehicles shall get down on New Queen's Road, facing north and draw off the same way. Owner-driven vehicles shall, as far as possible, park in the space provided in the compound by the cinema or theatre proprietors. When this park has its full complement other owner-driven vehicles together with chauffeur-driven cars and engaged taxis shall park "line ahead" facing south on both sides of that portion of Mathew Road which lies parallel with the railway line.

All vehicles shall take up passengers facing north and draw off the same way.

Exit from the compound shall be by means of the ramp provided into Mathew Road.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 20th March, 1936.

2964

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate for seven shares Nos. 254123/129 of Bundi Portland Cement, Limited standing in the name of Maganlal Maneklal Chudavala of Surat, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby WARNED against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

V. M. SARANJA & CO.,
Commissioners appointed by Joint F. Class Sub-Judge's Court in Regular Darkhash No. 48 of 1935.
Add:—Baranpuri Bhagal,
Surat. 5905.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW JAMNER GINNING, PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company at Beheramji Mansion, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay on the 9th day of March 1936, the following resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 31st day of March, 1936, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a special resolution, viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Homi Rustomji Kerawalla be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 6th day of April, 1936.

DADIBA N. SAHER,
Chairman.

2962

THE NEW JAMNER GINNING PRESSING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act that a meeting of the Creditors of the NEW JAMNER GINNING PRESSING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Behramji Mansion, Phirojsha Mehta Road on the 28th day of April, 1936, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to enable the creditors to determine whether an application should be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the undersigned Liquidator appointed by the Company and for considering any business which may be placed before the meeting in accordance with the provisions of that Section.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1936.

HOMI RUSTOMJI KERAWALLA,
Liquidator.

2966

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the names of Rustam K. R. Cama, Burjorjee D. B. Jeejeebhoy, V. P. Vaidya and Muncherji P. Contractor, or any two of them by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the Eighth day of April 1936.

(Sd.) RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
VISHWANATH P. VAIDYA,
MUNCHERJI P. CONTRACTOR,
Proprietors of the Lost Debenture.
Survivors of Burjorjee D. B. Jeejeebhoy.

Countersigned.
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No. 14733 Year of Loan 1912, Value Rs. 500.

2967

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICION.

In the Court of Small Causes

S. C. C. Suit No. 19578 of 1934

K. J. DUBASH in possession of the property of Keshav Sakharam Malgundkar and Govind Keshav Malgundkar ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHOMED JUSAB alias MAHOMED IZAK GULZAR ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 18th day of December, 1934, it was 'inter alia' ordered that Rupees forty-four and anna one be paid by the defendant abovenamed by monthly instalments of Rupees six.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 20th day of May, 1935, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mori Road (Mahim) without the Fort and in the Sub-Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1345 Rent Roll No. A/4617 part Laughtons Survey No. 1B/62 part and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes G Ward No. 6004, Street Nos. 14-14A and bounded on the South by Mori Road and on the North East and West by pieces of lands belonging to Keshav Sakharam Malgundkar and Anr. and given on Fazandari to other tenants.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 27th day of April 1936, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, dated the 20th day of May, 1935, put up for sale by Public Auction on the Premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) The Bombay Municipality claim Rs. 417-11 in respect of Municipal Rates and Taxes.

(2) Wamanji Harnathji and Co. and Mulchand Malaji and Co., claim Rs. 2,279.

The claim of the Bombay Municipality and the claim under the said Decree have priority over all other claims.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or at the office of M/s. DUBASH & CO., attorneys for the Plaintiff, 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of March 1936.

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

2948.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. RUSTOMJI DHANJIBHOY MODY, the proving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late AIMAI PALLONJI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (but now redeemed) situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1030 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/1444 and Cadastral Survey No. 178 of the Mahim Division together with the tenement or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 4299(1). 4299(1AA), 4299(2) and 4299(2A) and Street Nos. 659, 659aaa, 358-358a-360, 360a, 362-362a and 356-356a all which premises are situate at Lady Jamshedji Road Mahim in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Govindrao H. Joshi, on or towards the North by a passage of the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. G. B. Joshi.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1936.

POPATLAL AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2963

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
"FLIRTATION WALK"
Starring:—
DICK POWELL
RUBY KEELER
A WARNER BROS. MUSICAL HIT....
Packed with
SONGS-ROMANCE-RHYTHM

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
(DADAR—B. B.)
Presents
for their SOUTH INDIAN Patrons
EAST INDIA FILM CO.'S
(Calcutta), TAMIL MUSICAL PICTURE
RAMAYAN
IN MORNING SHOW ONLY —: AT 10 A.M. :—
Specially for EASTER Holidays—
TO-MORROW (Friday), the 10TH,
On SATURDAY, the 11TH, SUNDAY, the 12TH and MONDAY, the 13TH April.

SPECIALLY FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS
LAXMI
— CINEMA —
LALBAUG—PAREL
Has Great Pleasure in Presenting
EAST INDIA FILM CO.'S
(Calcutta) TAMIL Musical Picture
RAMAYAN
IN MORNING SHOW ONLY AT 10-30 A. M.
TO-MORROW (Friday, the 10th) On SATURDAY, the 11th, SUNDAY, the 12th and MONDAY, the 13th APRIL, 1936.

TO-DAY
10-30 a. m. in the morning
TAMIL SUPER SOCIAL PICTURE
SHRI SHUNMUGANANDA TALKIE CO., TIRUPUR
Presents
MISS M. S. VIJAYAL
The NIGHTINGALE of S. India.
In the SUPER SOCIAL Picture
MENAKA
MENAKA
MENAKA
WITH A GALAXY OF STARS
T. K. BAGAWATHI
T. K. SHUNMUGAM
Miss K. RUKMANI
Miss T. RAJAMANI
Miss T. VIMALA.
KRISHNAN & SWAMINATHAN
COMEDIANS
At Your FAVOURITE Theatre—
PLAZA
THURSDAY, 9th to WEDNESDAY, 15th April.
IN THE MORNING AT 10-30 A. M.

FRIDAY, 10th APRIL
at 10 p.m.
ONE SHOW ONLY.
RAGINI DEVI
(of International fame)
and her company of
14 Indian Artists and Musicians 14
with
GOPINATH
Gifted Travancore Dancer
RASHIDA BEGUM
JAYA—SHANKAR
ACHUTAN
SANJIT VIDWAN
P. RAMA SARMA
(Saraswati Veena)
KUNJU VARYAR
(Abhinaya Drum)
PUNDIT RAMESH CHANDRA THAKUR
(Tabla-tarang)
in
TRADITIONAL INDIAN DANCES
(from Myth and Festival)
at the cool and comfortable Theatre of the suburbs
PLAZA
Prices: 2-4; 1-8; 1-2 & 9 As.
Plans open. Bookings at the Theatre.

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England	,	5th	Apr.	18th	,,
Taijin	,,	9th	,,	26th	,,
Pacific	,,	20th	,,	7th	May
Shunko	,,	25th	,,	20th	,,
Mantai	,,	10th	May	24th	,,
Iwatesan	,,	25th	,,	8th	June
Karachi	,,	28th	,,	13th	,,

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Fistula, Sinus, Foul Ulcer, etc., magically cured by Ulcerine without knife; used both internally and externally. Harmless, soothing. Ask free details. NEW FORMULA CO., 2, Kandi Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd. BOMBAY.

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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

MOSCOW CALLING!

Music, Talks And News To Be Broadcast In English

The following are the timings of broadcasts in English from Radio Centre, Moscow, for the period from April 12 to April 20.

Wave lengths: 1724, 50 and 25.

Times: Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 midnight Moscow time. (2-30 a.m. Indian time) on 1724 and 50 metres simultaneously. Sunday on 25 metres only at 2 p.m. M.T., 4-30 p.m. Indian time and 6 p.m. M.T. 8-30 p.m. Indian time. Wednesday on 25 metres only at 2 p.m. M.T. 4-30 p.m. Indian time.

APRIL 12TH TO 20TH

SUNDAY, 12th: G.M.T. Times: 9 p.m. on 1724 and 50 m. simultaneously 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on 25m. only.

1. Review of the Week.
2. Listeners' Questions and Answers.

NEWS BULLETIN

MONDAY, 13th: G.M.T Times: 9 p.m. on 1724 and 50m. simultaneously.

1. To-day's Anniversary: The Completion of the Rescue of the Chelyuskin Expedition, 1934.
2. Literary Evening: The Life and Work of Oetrovski. Oetrovski went through the Revolution and the Civil War. He lost his sight, became paralysed, but so great is his love of life that he has written one of the best autobiographies of the Revolution Listen to his own story as told by himself—With music.
3. News, weather.

WEDNESDAY, 15th: G.M.T Times: 9 p.m. on 1724 and 50m simultaneously. 11 a.m. on 25m only.

1. Russian History as told in Russian Literature: Subject: When Lenin arrived in Petrograd in April 1917.
2. News, weather, music.
3. Soviet Opinion and World Affairs—a Weekly Review.

FRIDAY, 17th: G.M.T. Times: 9 p.m. on 1724 and 50 metres simultaneously.

1. To-day's Anniversary. The Shooting of the Workers of the Lena Goldfields, 1912.
2. A Broadcast for Building Workers.
3. News, weather, music.

SUNDAY, 19th: G.M.T. Times: 9 p.m. on 1724 and 50m. simultaneously. 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on 25m. only.

1. Review of the Week.
2. Listeners' Questions and Answers.
3. News Bulletin.

MONDAY, 20th: G.M.T. Times: 9 p.m. on 1724 and 50m. simultaneously.

1. A Broadcast planned by a listener: Some Russian Folk Songs—a talk to mothers—Current World Events—Soviet Science—News—Metal Workers in USSR—Co-ops in USSR.

OPERA: On the 17th and 29th of each month at 7-35 p.m. M.T., 4-25 p.m. G.M.T. a broadcast of Opera is given with explanations in English. These broadcasts take place from the Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow or from some other famous opera theatre—sometimes from Leningrad.

BROADCASTING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Control To Be Taken Over By Union Govt.

Broadcasting in South Africa, after the current year, will be under the direct control of the Union Government, according to a report.

It is planned that the new organization, which will take the place of the present South African Broadcasting Company, a private enterprise, will be controlled by a board of nine governors appointed by the Governor-General. The company will be in the nature of a public utility along the lines of the British Broadcasting Company, and will operate as the exclusive licensee of broadcasting in South Africa under the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

It is proposed to set up advisory committees at various centres in the Union, chiefly for the purpose of assisting the broadcasting organization in catering to local tastes. In all other respects the corporation will have control of its own administration, and will be given full powers by a later act of Parliament to undertake anything that may be necessary in connection with technical and other broadcasting developments. It will also be given control of any steps that may be necessary in the direction of commercial exploitation of television.

The corporation will have authority to establish subsidiary broadcasting stations when desired for advertising purposes, by means of subsidiary programmes. The general policy, however, in connection with advertising is expected to follow that of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The income of the African Broadcasting Corporation will be derived mainly from licence fees. At present there are 120,000 licensed receiving sets in the Union compared with 54,000 sets in 1935. It is planned any profits realised from operation will be used for further development.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

THERE IS ONLY ONE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

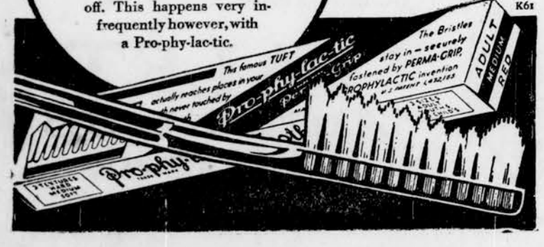
IT PAYS to choose your tooth brush carefully. Many brushes may look like the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip—some have similar sounding names... but *no other* offers the same high quality, long life, thorough cleansing properties and unconditional guarantee.

The new exclusive Perma-Grip process seals the bristles in securely—they can't come out.*

* * *

*While the bristles can't come out, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off. This happens very infrequently however, with a Pro-phy-lac-tic.

Genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes are always sold in the yellow box with the hyphenated name Pro-phy-lac-tic. Look for these signs of identification to be sure of the one and only genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic.



K61

B. B. C. MISCELLANY

"Queen Mary" To Speak For Herself ... Broadcasts From Famous Liner ... International Grathering Of Broadcasters ... Television Headquarters ... Water Meter Measures Radio Popularity ... A Pocket Transmitter ... Radio Incites Dog To Fury

Further details of arrangements for broadcasting from the "Queen Mary" on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York have now reached us. Mr. Roger Eckersley, Assistant Controller of Programmes of the B.B.C., Mr. John Snagge, of the Outside Broadcast Department, and Mr. John Watt, of the Production staff, together with Mr. R. H. Wood and two assistant engineers with technical equipment sufficient for some twenty microphones, will be aboard the ship when she sails on Derby Day (May 27).

The running commentary on the Derby will form a prelude to the radio programme of the departure of the world's greatest liner. At 3.15 p.m., when the winner has been declared at Epsom, listeners will be switched to the BBC shore station at Southampton, whence a description of the parting scenes will be relayed.

At 3-20 p.m. listeners will be taken over to the BBC commentators on the ship. These will continue to broadcast from the "Queen Mary" until she draws away from the quayside. The commentator on the Southampton-shore point will then take over, and from then onwards the description of the scene as the ship draws out from Southampton into the Solent will come from the dock-side.

Broadcasting arrangements during the voyage are still tentative, but it is hoped that they will include a brief broadcast each night in the News Bulletins of both Home and Empire programmes, in which the ship's story of the day, including the distance travelled, will be heard by listeners. A special programme will be relayed from the liner on May 29, from 8.15 to 9 p.m., when, with the aid of twenty microphones, a central control panel, and three commentators, it is hoped that the 'Queen Mary" will be able to "speak for herself."

International Broadcasters Meet

The International Broadcasting Union has been holding its Winter meeting at Paris, under the Presidency of M. Maurice Rambert, Administrateur-Delegue of the Swiss broadcasting organisation. Delegates were present from twenty-nine European national broadcasting organisations and from seven broadcasting organisations overseas. Representatives of fourteen European Administrations of Posts and Telegraphs, two members of the Direction of the Berne Bureau of International Telecommunications Union, and a representative of the League of Nations were also present as observers.

The International Broadcasting Union was welcomed to Paris by M. Georges Mandel, French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, through the intermediary of M. Marcel Pellenc, Director of the French State broadcasting service. At the opening session, the President of the Union drew attention to the highly satisfactory growth of interest in broadcasting in Europe (including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) where during 1935 the number of licensed listeners had risen from approximately 23, 560,000 to 27,650,000 an increase of 4,090,000 receiving sets, or about 16,000,000 potential listeners.

The Union examined many technical problems, among them the functioning of the Plan of Lucerne under the severe winter conditions.

The Council of the Union decided to organise another international relay, similar to that of October last, known as "Youth Sings Across the Frontiers," to be held in the second half of December next, and a number of new proposals for the development of an international exchange of programmes were accepted for study in the near future.

Radio In Holy Land

The new Palestine Broadcasting Service was admitted to the Union as an active member. The broadcasting service of the Vatican was admitted in the category of a special member.

The Winter meeting also included the first inter-continental meeting of broadcasters. This meeting, conveyed by the International Broadcasting Union for a study of the several problems created by the development of inter-continental broadcasting on short wave length, was attended by representatives of broadcasting activity in forty-three countries, including sixteen countries overseas All the continents were represented, as well as the broadcasting service of the League of Nations. The President General of the Conference was accepted by M. Georges Mandel. The Direction of the work of the Conference was in the hands of M. Rambert, the President of the International Broadcasting Union, who had the assistance of three Vice-Presidents: Dr. Joliffe, Chief Engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, M. Mugica, representing the Argentine National Association of Broadcasters, and M. Kee Tsing Li, a special envoy of the Chinese Ministry of Telecommunications at Nanking.

100,000 Letters For A Talk!

Letters, we hear, continue to arrive at the headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System of America on the subject of the death and funeral of his late Majesty, King George V. Proof of the extent of the American radio audiences which heard the various news broadcasts and subsequent commentaries dealing with these events is furnished by the fact that more than 100,000 requests have been received for copies of the talk which Mr. Boake Carter, a Columbia commentator, made on the evening of January 21. Requests from members of the Canadian Parliament accounted for 10,000 of these copies, but many thousands were in the form of individual letters thanking Mr. Carter for his talk. Enclosures were numerous. Several British World War veterans sent buttons from their service uniforms; there were many Jubilee postage stamps. Money was enclosed in a number of cases, without the purpose of the enclosure being very definitely indicated, and in these instances a charity was made the beneficiary. There was a spring of heather in one letter, while another came from his late Majesty's former organist at Sandringham, who is now living in the United States

Television News

We have been making acquaintance with the future headquarters of British television: the section of the Alexandra Palace where the BBC is establishing what will be the first high-definition television station giving a regular programme service in Britain. In company with Gerald Cock, Director of Television, we made the long journey from Broadcasting House to the heights of Muswell Hill, where the Palace rears its imposing, if slightly dingy, facade, overlooking an immense prospect of London; from its windows you can see right across the Thames valley to where the Crystal Palace rises from its southern hill. As a matter of fact, we chose to go there on a day when the visibility was so bad that we couldn't even see the racecourse immediately below the terrace, but that was entirely our own fault.

In Duplicate

As everybody knows, television transmissions from the Alexandra Palace are to be done alternately by the two systems recommended by the Television Committee, controlled respectively by the Baird company and by Marconi—E.H.I. Consequently, there is a good deal of duplication about the arrangements of the site. There are two lofty transmitter-halls, two sets of valve-coolers, two big studios, with two control-rooms attached, and a single transmitter for sound as well. Luckily, both systems can use the same transmitting aerial, which rises 600 feet above sea-level, thus giving the station an estimated range of twenty-five miles. (That is only an estimate; nobody will know its exact coverage until the test transmissions begin). Things that particularly impressed us on this first visit were the sort of dry-dock where shots can be taken from overhead, and the concrete terrace where scenes can be staged in the open air.

From U. S. A.

No broadcaster of our acquaintance is more active in the search for radio material than the European Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System. From his offices near Broadcasting House he scours Britain and the Continent for broadcasts that might interest American listeners, and it is surprising how many he finds that do. We have just been reading the pamphlet "Scanning the Seven Seas," in which CBS review their international record for last year. Of the 240 relays taken by CBS from various foreign countries (excluding Canada), Great Britain led with seventy. These British relays included both BBC programmes (such as those of the Silver Jubilee and Christmas Day) and broadcasts arranged specially for America, many of them produced with the help of the BBC. A typical example of these was the review of the week broadcast to America by such people as Vernon Bartlett and Stephen King-Hall.

We have seen a most interesting letter from the Engineer to the Portsmouth Water Company, pointing out an unexpected reaction of broadcasting on another public service. The meter on the outlet from the Portsmouth main reservoirs, which records from moment to moment the demand for water by a population of about 270,000 people, shows how the water-consumption drops when broadcasts of particular interest, national or local, are on the air; presumably because, as Mr. D. Halton Thomson points out, during such broadcasts ordinary household work is suspended. For instance, the marriage of the Duke of Kent was broadcast during the morning hours, but it is quite obvious from the graph that housewives put off their work till the broadcast was over. Other instances were the Silver Jubilee celebrations, and, of course, the broadcast from Windsor on the day of the funeral of the late King. As for local interest, there was a remarkable temporary drop in the demand during the broadcast from Wembley of the Cup Final in which Portsmouth played Manchester City, two years ago.

Pocket Transmitter

In the old crystal-set days we were all familiar with the ingenious receivers which fitted inside matchboxes. Now, apparently, it is the turn of transmitters to reach the ultimate minimum. A waistcoat-pocket transmitter, designed primarily for programme work in crowds and large assemblies in which the announcer must be able to move quickly to any given point, has been perfected by the Engineering Department of the National Broadcasting Company. It weighs less than one pound, and, being contained—apart from its two ten-inch aerial rods—within a three inch cube, is easily grasped in the palm of one's hand. Current is fed to the midget set by a battery of 90 volts. Tests just completed show that, with a power of 0.2 watts, it can reach a distance of four miles. In actual use its range will be voluntarily limited, the portable transmitter being intended not to reach listeners directly, but rather to extend the "pick-up" scope of the networks. Ultra-short-wave propagation tests have been going on for nearly two years from the tops of New York skyscrapers, and the results secured pointed the way to this newest NBC transmitting apparatus. According to the Chief Engineer of the NBC, microwaves in this band of 300,000 kc/s were shown to have a phenomenal degree of penetration through intervening structures. Small as it is, the waist-coat-pocket transmitter leaves the radio engineer's dream yet unfulfilled. He is still looking for one which he can carry in his tie-pin!

Inciting To Fury

A listener in Turkey is reported to have claimed compensation from his local broadcasting authority because, when the barking of a dog was broadcast, his own dog flew at the wireless set and smashed it to pieces. What is more, he won his case, on the ground that the broadcasting station had no legal right to cause disturbance in a home and incite the fury of domestic animals. This decision, seems fraught with endless possibilities of litigation, unless the Turkish application of "causing disturbance in the home" is confined to domestic animals, and does not extend to interference with the feelings of our old friends "Ten Years a Listener," "Lowbrow and Proud of It," and "Anti-Jazz."

—"The Empire Broadcasters."

"WITH AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

Words Wise And Otherwise From B.B.C. Broadcasts

The quotations which were broadcast from the B.B.C recently in the programme "With and Without Prejudice" were so diverting that a few extracts will be of interest. The programme is described by the producer, Cecil Madden, as a symposium in sound and music of some important and unimportant sayings in 1934 and 1935, lifted from their context and presented in living form.

His Majesty King Edward is a delightful broadcaster, especially on informal occasions. The audience to whom the following remark was addresed roared their appreciation. "I hold the very high rank of Admiral in the Navy, but I would never advise anyone to sail in a ship in which I had charge of the navigation."

Lord Hewart is something of a judicial humourist, but he only gives full vent to his vein on social occasions. His remark, "I am indeed in the fortunate position of being at my pleasure either as sober as a judge or as drunk as a lord," was evidently not intended to be taken as a judicial utterance.

In the realm of politics, Lady Astor admits: "We women talk too much, but even then we don't tell half what we know," while Lady Houston utters a cry from the heart. "Englishmen, Englishmen, have you no shame, no pride, no self-respect, is everybody a coward excepting me?" There is something grimly sinister in the remark of Maria Rasputin, who is by profession a wild animal trainer: "I like tigers better than men. Tigers attack from the front, men strike from behind."

Many of the speakers whose words are quoted are associated with the stage or the cinema. It is encouraging to hear C.B. Cochran say: "The theatre of to-day is young, vigorous and flourishing. The greatest factor in the revival of the theatre has been the talking picture." Jac Buchanan is very modest: "I'm not really a vocalist. I can lilt a melody and I can do a certain amount of dancing, that's all."

Charles Laughton is certainly one of the greatest film actors the screen has known, but he also seems to be refreshingly modest. "It is not true that I am a great actor, for the word great is much too important to apply to anyone who is not a genius."

Will Rogers, like Mark Twain, had the art of being at once a humourist and a philosopher. With memories of the election still fresh there is a certain piquancy in his remark, "We can see our friends or neighbours go out, make bad investments, do fool things, but we never say a word. We let a man risk his life and his money without any advice. But his vote, we got to tell him about that, for he is kinder ignorant and narrow-minded and don't see things out way till we advise him."

Many women have wondered how Evelyn Laye continues to retain her figure and her beauty in spite of her intensely busy life. Here is her confession regarding her diet: "Bread and butter, toast and rolls, I enjoy them all. No starvation diet for me. Nobody leading the strenuous life of an actress can afford to go in for slimming crazes."

HEALTH KEEPS YOU LAUGHING

health depends on a clean system

Beecham's Pills keep you healthy, keep you smiling. They banish the cause of Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc. and bring New Vigour, New Health, New Happiness.

Purely Vegetable

Beecham's PILLS

NEW VICEROY ON RADIO

Special Broadcasts For The Empire

The British Broadcasting Corporation announce that when Lord Willingdon relinquishes office and Lord Linlithgow takes charge on his arrival at India on April 17, special broadcasts associated with these events, arranged in collaboration with the Indian State Broadcasting Service, will be relayed in the Empire Programmes.

It is also understood that after taking over the charge, Lord Linlithgow will broadcast a talk, from the Viceroy's House at New Delhi on April 18.

A DREAM COMES TRUE

Individually-Built Lumophon Radios

An individually-built Radio Receiver as distinct from the mass-produced sets has long been the wish of many Radio Listeners though the question of cost has too often proved an insurmountable obstacle with the result that for several years since the introduction of broadcasting an individually-built Radio Receiver for popular use had remained a dream.

A very fine range of individually-built Receivers are on the market now, embodying all the advantages and superior features of this type of apparatus in a very high degree and procurable at a price no more than that of machine-made Radio, made possible by world-wide distribution and large-scale production by the Lumophon Factory of Germany—producers of Lumophon radios in many models to suit all pockets and requirements.

The Lumophon embodies the results of many years of research work in the Laboratory and the Lumophon Factory employing about 21,000 workmen every day. The Lumophon range is by no means new to listeners in India and hundreds of these Receivers are already in use.

Particulars, quotations and literature dealing with the Lumophon range of Radio Receivers and other Lumophon Products, also many reputed makes of radio components can be obtained free of charge and without obligation from the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. United Engineering Corporation, United House, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay or from their Calcutta Office at 19, Strand Road.

Sole Agents:—

SHAH & Co.,

WINE and PROVISION MERCHANTS OF REPUTE

Sitaram Bldg., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Ahmedabad Sets The Example

Municipal Budget Provides For Harijan Quarters, Tenements For Workers, And Primary School Buildings

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

The mortality figures have remained steady at 400 during the week ending on Thursday. A high death of 54.40 per thousand is seen Meningitis claimed 5 victims during the week, Small-pox 5, Measles 26 and Consumption 21.

CLOTH MARKET DULL.

Cloth market continues to be dull without any appreciable increase in demand. Business men have lost hopes of an increase in demand and mill agents try to sell off their stocks at reduced rates but merchants do not wish to run any risks by forward purchases.

PRESERVING COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders' Association was held in the Hansraj Pragji Hall on Monday last, Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai presiding. In his address Mr. Desai thanked the Government for accepting certain suggestions made by the Association in the bill for revising the Indian Companies Act and appealed to the legislators to enact the law in such a way as to remove the disabilities of limited companies. He tried to assure mill agents and their Association that the object of the Shareholders' Association was to preserve commercial morality and to put the view of shareholders before mill agents and business magnates.

WORKERS TO CONFER.

"The Ahmedabad Mill Kamdar Union" has decided to call a conference of Ahmedabad labourers on May 1. The object of the conference is to devise measures for redressing the grievances of workers and to appeal to the workers of Ahmedabad to be organised and to present a united front to those who go against their interests.

EXAMPLE FOR BOMBAY.

In the next year's budget of the Municipality provision has been made for two lakhs of rupees for constructing two new bridges over the river. Besides this Rs. 50,000 will be spent for constructing more Harijan quarters, Rs. 50,000 for constructing 50 more tenements for poor classes and Rs. 55,000 for an epidemic hospital. Provision has also been made for constructing new primary school buildings and efforts are made to find out ways for supplying open spaces and better buildings to primary school children. There is a programme for paving streets and having asphalt roads all over the city.

On Monday last the question of Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital was again taken up for discussion. Some of the members complained of the management. Several suggestions were made in the course of the debate, and Mr. Balvantray Thakar, the vice-president of the Municipality, said that the discussion would lead one to believe that the management deserved to be condemned outright, but he reminded the board of the great service rendered by the hospital in the treatment of the meningitis epidemic. He said that it was useless to go on complaining without specific instances and whenever a complaint was brought to the notice of the committee, inquiries were immediately made and action was promptly taken wherever necessary. Mr. Mavlankar, the president, also said that vague complaints were useless, and those who had anything to say ought to come forward boldly and they were ready to institute an impartial inquiry whenever a complaint was brought before them.

COMMENCING SATURDAY 11th

'GULAM DAKU'

The injustice of man!
The hideous mockery of fate!
These are the fiery ingredients in

IMPERIAL'S

"GULAM DAKU"

Featuring

GULAM MAHOMED, ROSE, ALLOO, JAMNA, JAMSHEDJI, GHAZNAVI, GULAM RASOOL, SYED AHMED, BABA VYAS & RUSTOM POONAWALLA.

Director: MOTI B. GIDWANI.

From Saturday 11th April

AT

Majestic Talkies

Girgaum, Bombay.

Central Cinema

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD OFF QUEEN'S ROAD

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

The SCREEN'S MIGHTIEST MUSICAL ROMANCE!

Haunting melodies . . . nights of love . . . virile adventure and gay romance as Rose Marie flees from the world of convention to the arms of a "mountie" whose name she scarcely knew... but whose caresses spoke the language of love!

JEANETTE MacDONALD · NELSON EDDY in Rose Marie

The Singing Stars of "Naughty Marietta"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

with REGINALD OWEN • ALLAN JONES JAMES STEWART • ALAN MOWBRAY GILDA GRAY

Directed by W. S. Van Dyke

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW. 'Phone 27787.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TORNAMENT

Kirkee United Trounce Transit Section By 5 Goals To Nil

Wednesday's game in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was devoid of interest. The Transit Section fielded a team of novices against Kirkee United who won by 5 goals to nil. The military defended stubbornly for the first fifteen minutes after which Rama opened the scoring and Jameson added the second goal. On resumption Rama broke through the defence to register the third and fourth goals in quick succession. Jameson banged in the fifth off a pass from the right wing. This was incidentally the best goal of the match, a low drive taken at the edge of the circle giving the military custodian no chance whatever.

Result:

KIRKEE UNITED 5 goals
TRANSIT SECTION Nil.

The teams were:—

KIRKE UNITED.

Merchant—Bala and E. D'Souza, Chinadore, Motee and R. Jadhav, E. Hussein, Rama, Jameson, Naidu and D. D'Souza.

TRANSIT SECTION.

Hutchinson—Spencer and Munroe, Varley, King and Cartwright, Stanley, Moore, Mather, Fairbairn and Burton.

Umpires: Messrs. Doctor and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 p.m.

Lusitanians vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

CARROMS SINGLES TOURNAMENT

Results Of Monday's Matches

Hon. Secretary, Matunga Youth League writes:—

Results of 6th April Matches:—

K. S. Ramaswamy of South Indian Education Society School beat K. K. Gulati of Dr. Antonio D'Salva School by 29-10, 35-1.

Moses Fernandes of Antonio D'Salva School beat L. S. Krishnan of South Indian School by 31-20, 31-0.

V. Gopal of South Indian Education Society School beat K. Many of Antonio D'Salva School by 30-23, 30-15.

R. Viswanathan of South Indian Education Society School beat Dastur of Antonio D'Salva School by 31-1, 30-0.

Results of 7th April Matches:—

Joseph Pereira of Dr. Antonio D'Salva School beat R. S. Patrachari of South Indian Education Society School by 31-0, 34-7.

M. V. Nangoshi of Dr. Antonio D'Salva School beat A. M. N. Swamy of South Indian Education Society School by 29-22, 29-15.

Viceroy Accepts Patiala's Resignation

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Associated Press understands that H. E the Viceroy has finally accepted the resignation tendered by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala from the office of Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

It is also understood that all other ruling Princes who had also resigned or intended to resign have withdrawn their letters of resignation. H.H. the Maharaja of Dholpur, pro-Chancellor, will automatically become the Chancellor under the rules.—A.P.

MINES ACT AMENDMENT

Comprehensive Measure Ensuring Safety Of Labour?

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce introducing Indian Mines Act Amendment Bill in the Assembly to-day moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee with instructions to report on or before 14th instant. There were now about fortyseven fires in 29 different collieries in the Jharia coalfield. The chief cause of the fires with one or two exceptions has been spontaneous combustion that is a process of exudation of crushed coal which goes on increasing until the heat developed is sufficient to cause the coal to break out into active combustion. In one important case which was not apparently due to spontaneous combustion, the fire appears to have been caused by the dumping of hot rejections from the manufacture of soft coke into a quarry into which there were openings into a coal seam. The coal eventually caught fire and all efforts to restrict and isolate the fire were unsuccessful with the result that it spread to five contiguous collieries.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

Fires being due to the exudisation of crushed coal, the next question is what causes the crushing of the coal? The chief cause of this is the premature collapse of the strata above the coal seams due to the weak nature of the pillars of coal left in mine to support the roof. In the past it has unfortunately been too frequently the practice to reform the pillars of too small a size in the first instance or to reduce them to too small dimensions afterwards. The weakness of the support afforded by the pillars has resulted in the premature collapse of the roof and the crushing and burying of the small pillars of coal in the process. In some instances, systematic extraction of the reduced pillars has been started but when the work reached a stage when collapse of the roof took place, the collapse has extended over a larger area than that from which pillars have been extracted, crushing and burying pillars in the way already described. Underground fires also occur, though less frequently than in the case of premature collapses, in mines in which pillars of a reasonable size have been formed. In the extraction of the pillars, owing to the great thickness of the seams in the Jharia coalfield some of which are between 40 and 50 feet in thickness, it is usually impracticable to remove all the coal. Parts of pillars and occasionally whole pillars of coal are lost and the conditions which cause spontaneous combustion arise.

Sir Frank then described the measures taken until last year, to control and isolate the fires in the Jharia coalfield proved effective in preventing serious accidents.

RECENT ACCIDENTS.

Proceeding Sir Frank Noyce then described the recent accidents due to fire and pointed out that at the Bagdigi colliery on 29th June last 19 people were killed and 7 injured. He also referred to the report of the Court of Enquiry. The report drew attention to the inadequacy of the regulations in respect of underground fires and recommended a number of changes. It also recommended the appointment of a Committee to enquire into dangers arising from underground fires and to suggest further safety measures.

The circumstances disclosed by this report and other information which had reached him forced on him the conviction that it was necessary to act more urgently than the Court of Inquiry contemplated. Sir Frank thought that the appointment of a committee was seldom a speedy way of securing the object aimed at. Therefore, he took steps to secure a discussion of the question with experts with a view to seeing whether action should not be taken more urgently. After these arrangements had been put in train, the Loyabad disaster took place. The proposals before the House were the outcome of an informal conference held on 19th and 20th February, which was attended by representatives of six organisations three of coalowners, two of mine managers and one of mining labour. As a result, they came to a fairly general agreement on the nature of measures which were immediately required and the conference also recognized that further investigation would be necessary to put the safety provisions on a satisfactory footing.

Continuing Sir Frank Noyce explained the provisions of the Bill and what was their intention and dealt with the recommendations of the Coalfields Committee.

URGENT NECESSITY.

Concluding Sir Frank Noyce said, "I recognise that the steps which we contemplate taking are not likely to be entirely adequate, but they represent the steps which, in the light of all the expert advice and experience at our command, appear to be wise and urgently necessary; and, as I have already said, I hope that we shall shortly be in a position to review the whole situation and to take more comprehensive measures for ensuring the safety of those who labour in this industry."—A. P.

SELECTION OF OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM

Mr. Sondhi Says Dhyanchand Should Have Been Selected

NEW DELHI: April 4.

Mr. G.D. Sondhi, in the course of an interview regarding the selection of the Hockey Team for Berlin Olympiad, opined that the dropping of Pinniger should not be understood as having been made on any racial basis, considering he was put up for the Probable side. Just as in the case of Dhyan Chand, the Army is to be approached, so also in the case of Pinniger, the Railway should be approached to make his services available.

Mr. Sondhi said the team now selected was very lopsided in a sense. There were four backs, two outside lefts and no really first-class substitute for Dhyan Chand in case he gets hurt. There was weakness in the half-back line.

As regards the Captainship, Mr. Sondhi said: "In my opinion, Dhyan Chand should be made the Captain of the Olympic Team. He has never had this honour before, and it is his due."

NOT RETURNING TO CRICKET

Duleepsinhji Denies Premature Press Reports

A Reuter message from Jamnagar to British papers states that K.S. Duleepsinghji, in an interview stated that he is going to New Zealand with the Maharaja of Nawanagar's team, but only as an adviser.

He added that his health was decidedly better, but there was no possibility of his returning to cricket.

A Reuter message from Wellington of February 17 stated:—

K.S. Duleepsinghji has advised the New Zealand Cricket Council that H.H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar will be delighted to bring an Indian team to New Zealand in 1937 for a short tour at his own expense and that the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar and Duleepsinghji will both be members.

The Council has decided to give a warm welcome to any Indian team visiting New Zealand.

SUBHAS ARRESTED ON "GANGWAY OF INDIA"

(Continued from page 14.)

ist leaders, but it is understood, his passport was taken away from him and was not returned till the boat again started off. He was not allowed to land at Port Said.

Not Going To Colombo

In Bombay harbour, it appears, a police officer asked him whether he would proceed to Colombo or get off at Bombay. Subhas Babu, is stated to have replied that he had the necessary permission to land in Bombay, and there was no need for him to go to Colombo. Having already anticipated the developments, he was not in the least surprised to learn that he would be arrested on landing.

If no hindrance was placed in his path, Mr. Bose was eager about attending the Lucknow Congress straight from Bombay.

Asked by one among the audience, Mr. Bose replied that his health was better than it was before.

When informed that the Police were awaiting his landing in the City for arresting him, Mr. Bose replied that he was prepared for such a situation, but he could not alter his plans.

Mr. Bose also enquired about the health of Mahatma Gandhi, and was glad that Mahatmaji was improving.

There the conversations ended, as Mr. Bose wished to land. There was a terrific stampede of the people eager to have his darshan, before he was removed from their midst.

The police lost no time. As soon as he landed, they took him into custody and within a few minutes, a motor-launch carrying him whiffed away towards the Apollo Bunder, and from there he was taken to the Arthur Road Prison.

His luggage was later taken to the prison in a police van. This is the third time Mr. Subash has been made a detenu.

Efforts are in progress to form a Journalist Association at Baroda.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.) GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.), GSE 11.86 Mc|s (25.29 m.,).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Welsh Orchestra; leader, Frank Thomas; conductor, Idris Lewis. Ethel Gomer-Lewis (Soprano).
8-30 p.m. "Books to Read." Some suggestions for the listener's bookshelf, by Eric Gillett.
8-45 p.m. "April Folly."* A seasonable revue presented by John Pudney.
9-15 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-0 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. A Recital by John Williams, Op. 12 (Chopin). (Pianoforte). Variations brilliants,
*Electrical recording.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc|s.

12 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Light Music. Mrs. Venubai Dewastall.
7 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Health Chat. (In Marathi.) By A Lady Doctor.
7-30 p.m. Flute Solos. By K. R. Tipnis.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-0 p.m. Light Gujerati Music. Jagganath of Surat.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Piano Recital Mr. M. P. Bhagat.
10-15 p.m. Let's Dance. A Selection of Latest Dance Music.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Asad Ali Khan of Agra. Khayal Multani.
6-20 p.m. Haidar Husain Chugtai. Sitar—Todi Mian Khan.
6-30 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. Thumri and Ghazals.
7-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Dhun Kamod.
7-10 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. Ghazal.
7-20 p.m. Ch. Niadar Singh and party. "Dehati Git."
7-30 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. Ghazals.
8-0 p.m. "Aurton ka Palmawa". Mrs. Asaf Ali.
8-15 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. Khayal.
8-30 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. Thumri.
8-40 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. Thumri.
9-0 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. Ghazals.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The way of the World. Dr. Percival Spear.
10-0 p.m. Concert by the Band of the 2nd Bn. The Green Howards (A.P.W.O.)

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc|s 49.10 metres 6,109 kc|s.

12-30 p.m. SB. Time Signal. A Studio Concert featuring:—The Versatile Veterans—Dismal Desmond and Tom Melbourne in Humorous Songs and Cross Talk. The Radia Sextette—(A String Quintette and Piano), in a Light Instrumental Programme. Calcutta Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. A Story by Sreematy Provabaty Devi Saraswaty.
1-56 p.m. Talk by Brojendra Nath Bhadra of the Calcutta Corporation.
2-16 p.m. Musical Selection (Recorded).
2-36 p.m. Talk by Bisham Sarma—"Affection of women."
5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Song by Aswini Kumar Datta.
5-46 p.m. Village Welfare Broadcast by Nripen Chatterjee—"The Morgan Flower."
6-6 p.m. Bengali Songs Kumari Suprova Ghose.
6-21 p.m. Kumari Juthika Roy.
6-36 p.m. Sreematy Bina Chowdhury.
6-51 p.m. Kumari Nibharani Sen.
7-6 p.m. Sreemati Sati Debi.
7-21 p.m. Sreematy Uttara Debi.
7-36 p.m. Instrumental Duet. Rajen Sircar—Clarionet. Amar Dutta—Xylophone.
7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English.
8-6 p.m. SB. Bengali Songs. Rabindra Mohan Bose—Tagore's Songs
8-21 p.m. Haripada Chatterjee—Tagore's Songs.
8-36 p.m. Sukhendu Goswamy—Baul.
8-51 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. "West End Cabaret." A Cabaret show in the West End featuring— SB. (A B.B.C. Recorded Programme).
10-31 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

GOLE VOLLEY BALL TOURNEY.

The annual Volley Ball tournament for the Gole Cup will commence on April 18th. Entries close on April 15th and the fixtures will be drawn on the same day at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Particulars can be had from the Director, Mastan Shah Baugh Municipal Playground, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

SAY "99"

Here's an astounding bargain!

For only Rs. 1.4 you can obtain a "VALET" No. 99 Set, and shave with the most efficient safety razor in the world.

"VALET" provides the simplest, quickest, cleanest and most economical method of shaving. A perfectly stropped edge for every shave. Forty to fifty clean smooth shaves from every blade at a cost of less than 2½ Annas. Ten seconds to strop. Ten seconds to clean. Buy a "VALET" and save time and bother.

'VALET' Auto Strop Safety Razor

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 3, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 16, 1354
Parsi: Avan 6, 1305
Hightide: 0-48 13-34
Lowtide: 6-56 19-22
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 54m.

S. S. 'Kaiser-i-Hind' with English mails of March 26, due at 5 p.m.

Friday, April 10.

Good Friday.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.

Saturday, April 11.

Easter.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.
S. S. 'Strathnaver' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, April 13.

Easter.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO (Surya)—"Bhakta Nandanar" Daily at 4-45 and 8 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Rose Marie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Mystery Woman." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Turn of the Tide." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Queen Christina". Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Milky Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Strike Me Pink." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"A Midsummer Night's Dream". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Cardinal Richelien." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Curly Top." Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devidas". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express ..	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express ..	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

A.-I. MUSLIM LEAGUE EXECUTIVE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Islam Club, Chowpatty today (Thursday) at 7 p.m.

VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

Under the auspices and in aid of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, Shrimad Bhagwat Saptah ceremony was performed at Vile Parle by Sheth Shreeman Vithaldasbhai Nensey. He has subscribed Rs. 1,000 for the fund of the Sanskrit Pathshala.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s President Harrison Voy-39 left Singapore on the 8th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 16th instant and sail again on the 17th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

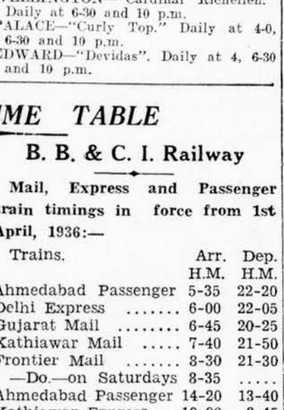
In connection with the Rama Navami celebrations, Seethakalyanam will be performed to-morrow (Friday) between 9 and 12 noon followed by the feeding of the poor.

Hanuman Jayanti will be celebrated on Saturday, followed by a grand procession with Nadaswaram between 9 and 11 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A GREAT HUMAN DRAMA OF THE SEA
"TURN OF THE TIDE"
with
JOHN GARRICK, JOAN MAUDE GERALDINE FITZGERALD
IT IS A BEAUTIFUL FILM FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
A BRITISH NATIONAL FILM.

THE Regal
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Ride through the tunnel of love with Eddie!

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Devi Dja
The PAVLOVA of the EAST
Devi Ratna
AND THE ROYAL
Balinese Dancers
6 STARS—30 DANCERS
100 ARTISTES!
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 & As. 9.
Few Reserved Seats at Rs. 4-8.

KHADI HELPS VILLAGERS

A. I. S. A. Secretary's Appeal To Public

The Secretary, A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, writes: Five days of this week are already over. During these five days Khadi for daily use has been purchased. Now there remain five days more. Please look at Khadi as it feeds the poor and the farmers with their minimum daily necessities, and purchase your requirements in Khadi during the next five days from the Khadi Bhandar and thus celebrate the National Week. You will thus get the advantage of wearing Swadeshi cloth as well as of giving bread to the poor farmers.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Mahatma Gandhi has got the greatest interest in Khadi propaganda. Those have not taken to Khadi as yet should themselves purchase Khadi during this auspicious National Week, and induce their friends and neighbourers by approaching them to take to wear in Khadi. Khadi supplies everything i.e. cheapest as well as costliest cloth and hence the poor as well as the rich can purchase it.

Socialists' Protest Against Bose's Arrest

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the action of Government in arresting Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami will preside and Messrs. Mahadeshwar, Karnik, Bhogle and others will speak.

BOMBAY SHROFF'S PROTEST

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will keep their Hundi and other business closed to-day (Thursday) as a protest against the arrest of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

Swami Bhakti Vilas Gavastinemi Maharaj, the renowned preacher of Bombay Gaudiya Math, will explain Srimat Bhagabatam in the Math premises (Proctor Road, Chotani Building) today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KAMGAR DAY

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan opposite China Mills, Sewree. Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami, Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar, Sjt. L. V. Kondaye and others will speak.

"TIRANDAJ" PRESSMEN RESUME WORK

Mr. V. B. Birodkar writes:—
The workers of the 'Tirandaj' Press who had gone on strike on account of non-payment of their wages have resumed work after their wages were paid to-day at 11 a.m.

The Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union had taken lead in the negotiations.

DR. S. HAHNEMANN DAY

At the request of the majority of members of the Association, the idea of an excursion to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dr. S. Hahnemann, founder of Homoeopathy, has been dropped.

The Governing Council has now arranged to hold a meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Homoeopathic Association and the Bombay Homoeopathic College to celebrate the above function at the Association's premises on Saturday, the 11th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

B. P. C. C. THANKS

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

"We sincerely thank the citizens of Bombay for readily responding to our call to muster strong at the Alexandra Dock yesterday and joining the B. P. C. C. in according a hearty reception to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose on his home-coming.

We also tender our thanks to the various commercial associations which have spontaneously closed their business for the day as a mark of protest against Sjt. Subash Bose's arrest immediately on his disembarking the steamer."

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Kenya' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. 'Anyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Tanfield' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

Friday the 10th April 1936, will be a Post Office holiday on account of Good Friday.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the Town Sub Offices including the telegraph branches will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

To-morrow's Public Meeting

In connection with the Centenary Celebration in Bombay the first public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Hall on Friday (10th instant) at 6 p.m. Mr. S. S. Patkar, late acting Chief Justice of Bombay, will preside.

Speeches on the different aspects of Sri Ramakrishna's life by various speakers and musical entertainments, both at the beginning and end, will form the special feature of the function. Swami Vishwanand will speak on Sri Ramakrishna's contributions to social and religious India. Messrs. K. Natarajan, F. J. Ginwala, S. A. Brelvi and B. G. Kher will also address the audience.

Swami Sambuddhanand, organising secretary (Calcutta) of the World-wide Ramakrishna Centenary, will speak on Sri Ramakrishna and the centenary celebrations in Europe and America.

Mr. Ghose (Bengal) and Chhotta Meah (Bombay) will entertain the audience with music.

Sanscrit Class For Students

The Hon. Secretary, Arya Samaj, Bombay writes:—

The undersigned has the pleasure to announce the commencement of the new year courses of instructions in Sanskrit literature in the above school which meets daily from 8 to 10 a.m. Students will be admitted in the Mithabai Sanskrit Pathshala School and imparted instructions in Vedas, Upnishads besides the Sanskrit courses for various University examinations. The religious ceremonies such as Havan Sandhya etc. are also taught to students desirous of studying the same. Instruction is imparted through the medium of English, Hindi and Gujarati according to the requirements of the students concerned.

Those desirous of joining may apply to the Secretary, Arya Samaj (Girgaum Back Road, Bombay) or to the Principal, Pandit Ramchandraji Damodar Joshi Vedanta Shastri during schooltime in the Arya Samaj Mandir at the Mithabai Sanskrit Pathshala.

School Premises Can Be Used For Marriages During Vacation

HOLIDAY FOR MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS ON 18TH

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, held this evening, permission was granted to three persons, who had made applications for that purpose, to use premises of the Municipal Schools in the city, for the purpose of marriages and such other functions, during the vacation, for a period not exceeding three days.

It was also decided, in accordance with a letter addressed by the Government of Bombay, that Saturday the 18th April, be declared a holiday, in connection with the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy from India.

RAGINI DEVI

At Plaza Theatre

Sri Ragini Devi and her company of Indian dancers and musicians will give one performance at the new Plaza Cinema at Dadar on Friday.

Those who have missed the dances of Ragini Devi and her associates at the Capitol Theatre recently, will now have an opportunity to see their performances.

The attracting items of the programme,—the "Marwari Dance," "Hunter's Dance" and the "Shiva-Parvati" Dance Drama will again be seen at the Plaza.

Sri Gopinath, will render his famous "Ananda Tandava Dance" of Shiva.

Sangit Vidwan P. Rama Sarma will offer classical Veena music of the South and North, and Pundit Ramesh Chandra Thakur, the expert on Tabla Tarang will also be heard.

Bombay Arya Samaj Anniversary

The Secretary writes:—

From Friday, April 10 to 13 Bombay Arya Samaj Anniversary will be celebrated on the Chaupatty Bridge, when Swami Shankeracharya Dr. Kurtkoty will open the Conference on Saturday 11th instant at 4 p.m. Kavi Nanalal Dalpatram will preside over the function on the 12th and Shri Jain Acharya Muni Nanchand will take the chair on the last day, the 13th instant. Besides this many learned Sanyasis and Pandits from different parts of India will deliver lectures in the specially erected Pandal near Mahatre's Studio. On the 10th instant Friday at 6 p.m. a grand procession will start from Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum Back Road to several streets in the city.

Afghan Consul In Rome Returns

Among those who arrived by s.s. "Conte Verde" on Wednesday was Sirdar Mir Akbar, Afghan Consul in Rome.

SHANKARAN NAMBOODRI

The dance recital by Shankaran Namboodri, Kanaklata, Krishnan and the Shankar Borthers will be repeated, with change of programme at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

SHAMDASANI'S PETITION DISMISSED

Taxing Master's Assessment Of Costs Upheld

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court on Wednesday dismissed the petition of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani for a revision of the taxation of costs awarded against him in a case in which he sued the Central Bank of India in 1931.

Mr. Shamdasani argued the petition in person. Mr. H. D. Banaji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the Central Bank.

FACTS OF THE CASE

Mr. Shamdasani had filed a suit in 1931 against the Central Bank for a declaration that certain balance sheets of the bank were incorrect and false in material particulars, that the payment of dividends and bonus for the year was 'ultra vires' of the Company. On three preliminary issues the case was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Kania in August 1931. Mr. Shamdasani's appeal was also dismissed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mirza who further directed that the appellant was to pay to the respondents the costs of the suit but not the costs of any issues other than the first three issues.

The Taxing Master then assessed the costs which the defendants were entitled to get from Mr. Shamdasani.

Against this Mr. Shamdasani made the present petition raising 19 objections against the order of the Taxing Master.

His Lordship dismissed the application.

Mr. Shamdasani then requested his Lordship not to award costs to the respondents in the present application, because, he submitted, some of the points he had raised were novel and of public importance.

His Lordship: "I do not think I can do that. But if you undertake to accept this as a final order, I shall ask the other side to waive their claim to costs."

Mr. Shamdasani: "I do not want any favour from them. I want justice."

His Lordship said he saw no reason to deprive the respondents of their costs.

FIXING OF COSTS

Mr. Shamdasani then suggested that His Lordship should fix the costs to avoid another petition regarding any dispute as to costs that might arise.

His Lordship said that he could not do that and that the usual course should be followed.

Mr. Shamdasani said he was going to file an appeal against His Lordship's order in the present application.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The strike of Bombay taxi men is different from the one the suburban Taxi Association has waged. In Bombay taxis are not to be found plying at all, while in the suburbs taxis are found going to and fro in numbers.

In Bandra the taxi-bus rate war still continues but may be is not so intense as before May be the cause is the new move the buses have adopted. Well did I not tell you about the issuing of monthly, two monthly and quarterly passes? Yet I cannot say that the taxis are on the losing side, because before this rate war could be waged the taxis where always seen on the stands doing nothing, but now they are always on the move.

(Continued from column 7.)

the Police Commissioner himself says that the tax per vehicle is Rs. 200 per year, it is the greater reason why he should hasten to look to the interests of the drivers and the owners, who are thus contributing to the provincial exchequer nearly two lakhs of rupees every year. Besides this they are mainly responsible for a regular contribution of petrol tax at the enormous rate of 10 annas per gallon. The Commissioner will do well to ponder over these figures, too, instead of being carried away by other figures. For every 18,000 miles run in the city, the one thousand taxis are contributing nearly Rs. 625. This amount is being paid every day of the 365 days in the year. It would be wise to calculate the total contribution to the State, in this direction also. While the taxi-trade has thus helped towards improved revenue, is a stubborn attitude on the part of the Commissioner and the Government, all that the taxi-drivers and owners get in return? Had the Commissioner before him these and similar statistics also, before he finally came to a decision which had led to the closing down of the trade for the last seven days in the city, and which threatens to prolong this state of affairs. If figures have any meaning, these figures ought to have impressed the Government, more than anything else. Above all, the rate is to be introduced as an experiment for a period of one year. If the Commissioner feels that no such experiment can be conducted and that if the tariff is to be fixed it should be once and for all, he is much mistaken. For a rate that has not been introduced in the city in the past, a period of experimenting is always bound to follow. It is true in the case of political changes also. Every new measure must be treated with respect and concern deserving any important experiment. It would be a great folly, if experiments do not find place in any scheme of re-organisation and progress.

The following figures show the issues on which divergence has occurred.

Expenses.

Police Figures. in Rupees.		Union's figures. in Rupees.
700.	Petrol	1050.
240.	Garage & Cleaner.	240
200.	Taxes	200.
600.	Driver's Commission	600
120.	Insurance Premium	120
225.	Tyres and tubes	80
90.	Oil and Grease	40
30.	Battery	15
35.	Hood	20
90.	Paint	80
20.	Cushion covers	20
30.	Repairs and tests	25
10.	Cleaning material	26
100.	Miscellaneous	75
500.	Depreciation	Nil
Nil.	Valve grinding	20
2990.	Total	2611

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Dispute Over Figures

The taxi close down, it is interesting to note, has mainly resulted from a dispute over figures, which are given below. The Motor Vehicles Department have based their calculations on the assumption that a taxi on an average runs 12,000 miles a year, of which 8,000 miles are paying miles. The Union, basing their calculations on the 4 anna tariff, contend that with this rate, a taxi can do about 18,000 miles a year, of which nearly 12,000 are paying miles. In either case, the gross earning for one year comes to Rs. 3,000. One noteworthy feature is that the Police have made an annual provision of Rs. 500 for depreciation, while the owner-driver contends that he need not make such a provision, as he generally buys a second-hand car, and takes good care that he gets the most out of it, for at least 5 years if not more, and thereby be able to earn about Rs. 100 a month. He hopes to lay by some amount in this period which would enable him to go in for another car without much hardship to him. Here it should be remembered that the taxi-driver depends to some extent on the fare he earns over distances of less than a mile. There cannot be any doubt that the taxi-driver can reasonably expect such short engagements, so that though his earnings may not actually increase, there will be every likelihood of his doing a shorter mileage, which means some saving in the running costs. Such short engagements would considerably increase in the rainy season, the nuisance and inconvenience of which are not inconsiderable in Bombay. On other details of expenditure, the taxi-driver is the better judge, and as a businessman, he will always try to economise as best he could while satisfying the requirements of the law. One can understand the figures of the Motor Vehicles Department, for a car-owner who may expect a decent offer for his vehicle, when he goes "Home" on leave. But the taxi is a hard business proposition, where every taxi-driver economises, whether the tariff is 8 annas a mile or 4 annas.

6 Annas, An Uneconomic Rate

Taking these issues into consideration, it is but reasonable that the Police Commissioner should accede to the proposals of the owners and drivers, instead of introducing a rate, which those in the trade consider uneconomic. If

(Continued in column 5.)

A NEW TAXI STAND
IS IT POSSIBLE?

It will not be advisable to suggest any new Taxi Stand at the present moment. The Tramcars are very busy and the character study of a Tram Conductor published in our issue of yesterday's date will be found quite interesting by the new readers who may have missed it.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S 24th SESSION

Arrangements Practically Completed

BOMBAY, April 8.

Arrangements for the 24th session of the All-India Muslim League to be held in Bombay on the 11th instant, at the specially erected pandal, opposite the Mint, have been practically completed. This session is expected to be of a momentous character in view of the fact that it is at this session that the Muslim attitude towards the new Reforms will be decided. Moreover, at this session, the question of joint action with the other political organisations in the country and in the new legislatures will also come up for consideration. It is understood that the Muslim opinion will be shaped by the speech of Mr Jinnah who is expected to speak on the subject at the open session of the League.

Sir Syed Wazir Hassan, retired Judge, Oudh Chief Court, and the presesident-elect of the League session, according to present arrangements, will be arriving in Bombay at 8 a.m. on the 10th instant by the Calcutta Mail. About five hundred delegates are expected from all over India, the Punjab and the U.P. sending strong contingents.—U.P.

"DARE-DEVIL"

At The Super

Bhavnani Productions' "Dare Devil" or "Jung Bahadur" is now running at the Super for the 2nd week.

The picture is a smart, rollicking comedy mingled with romance and stunts, all original.

It has an appealing story that grips the audience all the time. The film has many exciting and thrilling scenes.

The film is based on Shakespear's famous play "Comedy of Errors" and as such it has many funny situations. The acting is spontaneous and natural. Nayampally as Jeevraj and Nargis as Laxmi enact the leading roles excellently. Fatty Prasad, the laugh provoking Dhondu. Shivrani and a splendid supporting cast of Prashar, Prabha and others make this a distinctly entertaining film.

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WANTED
By A Gang Leader As His Accomplice
WANTED
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1936

PLIGHT OF DETENUS

The discussion in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's resolution urging the release of all political prisoners detained without trial reveals once again Government's incapacity to appreciate the country's point of view in this matter. The resolution deliberately excluded from its scope all those who had been tried and found guilty of terrorism and urged the release of only those who were only victims of police suspicion and were detained without any trial. Yet the officials who opposed the resolution, who expatiated on the evil of terrorism and on the danger of a general amnesty, who said that a vote for the resolution was a vote for terrorism attempted, in effect, to mislead the House into the belief that the motion was for an indiscriminate amnesty. Or, what was worse, they not only themselves assumed but also asked the House to assume that all the detenus were really terrorists. Another important point, implicit in the resolution, was that among the numerous detenus—they are not fewer than 2,500—there are many who have already suffered long enough, apart from the injustice of their punishment, and that these at least deserve some consideration. Lala Shamlal clearly exposed the anomaly of the position that, while those who were proved to have some remote connection in terrorist activities would be released after serving their sentences of two or three years, the detenus who were only suspected were detained for indefinite periods.

Negation Of Law

Evey time Government are reproached for imprisoning people on sheer suspicion without a trial, their sole defence is that, if suspected terrorists are tried openly, the informers against them might be murdered and the only possible source of information would dry up. This is an utterly unconvincing plea and its implications are positively dangerous. In the first place, nothing can justify the systematic flouting of the fundamental principle of law—at one time believed to be the first canon of British justice—that no citizen should be punished without a lawful trial. Secondly, if any witnesses are in danger, they should be given special protection rather than that innocent persons should be victimised on mere suspicion. Finally, the substitution of secret Star Chamber trials in place of open ones not seldom leads to the use of most reprehensible methods in incriminating persons. Informers concoct stories of crime and evidence in support of them. Mr. A. C. Dutta cited in the Assembly two cases in which police informers were prosecuted and convicted for planting bombs. Secret trials, where there is no cross-examination of witnesses, cannot but put a premium upon such practices.

Baseless Aspersions

The Home Member, in opposing the resolution, took it into his head to accuse the Congress of "constantly sympathising with potential or actual murderers" and of taking up "a nebulous attitude", which only "afforded justification for doubts about its motives". These aspersions are baseless and libellous. Congress has time and again condemned violence in every shape and has followed, both in theory and practice, its creed of non-violence infinitely more than any other political institution in the world. It has weaned thousands from methods of violence and could have achieved even more success if Government had accepted Mahatma Gandhi's offer of co-operation and permitted him to visit Bengal in 1932 instead of clapping him into jail. As for sympathising with the detenus, Congress will and must sympathise with persons who suffer without a trial. "Unless we know definitely", said the Home Member, "that the Congress as an organisation will oppose terrorism, I say there will be no general amnesty". The Congress has opposed and will continue to oppose violence and terrorism and if Government seriously wish for more active co-operation from the Congress in combating terrorism, they must first cease their methods of indiscriminate repression, take into confidence leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Jawaharlal and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and decide upon a plan acceptable to them.

A Prisoner Again

Government have been as good as their threat and have again arrested Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. As he does not seem to have been informed on what specific charge he is arrested, and as action against him has been taken under Regulation 3 of 1818 he will again be denied the right of a regular trial. An open trial will not suit Government when they have no satisfactory proof of his guilt. It is so much more convenient for them to say: "*We* are satisfied that he is guilty and he must remain a prisoner till *we* are satisfied that he is no longer a menace to the peace and tranquillity of the country."

Do Government pause to think whether any responsible section of the people is satisfied with their way of persecuting eminent leaders year after year? The case of Mr. Bose demands particularly serious attention. He has been ailing for some years past, and prolonged jail life is doubtless largely responsible for this. Only expert treatment in Europe saved his life, but his health is still far from satisfactory. Dr. Rudelf Demel, who treated him in Vienna, says, in a letter to the Home Member, that Mr. Bose has predisposition to tuberculosis and still needs careful attention but that the medical advice given him cannot be given effect to if he is under detention. Mr. Bose's health is a national asset and the nation will hold Government responsible for any bad turn it might take in consequence of his continued incarceration.

Future Of Art

Brave words were used on the occasion of the opening of the Town Hall exhibition arranged by the Bombay Art Society. Braver gestures have since been made to offer justice to younger artists and ensure the future of art in the Presidency—younger artists who have by sheer merit shed lustre in and outside their country. These gestures and the solemn undertakings vouchsafed by high Government officials and eminent citizens led to the annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society, which was believed to be seriously envisaging the future of art in the Presidency. The proceedings of the meeting on Tuesday have, however, disillusioned those who had entertained fond hopes about the Society. And the time, thought, brave words, braver gestures and promises of responsible officials have all gone on the side of the vested interests and reactionary objectives.

The eminent citizens and officials, whose endeavours have thus been permitted to be frustrated, may rest assured that this phenomenon will not be permitted to enjoy the obscurity of the Society's archives. Public interest demands the fullest light. But before we demand the information and explanation we would naturally expect that those who made solemn promises to safeguard the interests of art in the Presidency will fulfil them. Any unavoidable delay at this juncture would, we believe, be unfair to the younger artists. Justice delayed is justice denied; moreover, no institution or individual is at liberty to threaten the future of Art.

CHIEF JUSTICE RANGNEKAR

An Appreciation

(BY X.)

A chorus of congratulations have been showered on Mr. Justice S.S. Rangnekar on his being appointed Acting Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Rangnekar's career is a lesson in self-reliance. He is an entirely self-made man. He took his degree in law in 1903, and, before that, he had served as a teacher in more than one school. After five years of practice in the Small Causes and Police Courts, he went to England to qualify for admission to the Bar and he stood first amongst all the successful candidates of the year. He was called to the Bar in 1909 and began to practise on the original side of the High Court. His winning manners, sound commonsense, firm grasp of the salient facts of a case and of the principles of law soon enabled him to get on. Though it must be admitted that, if any one had predicted that the one time Head-Master of the Israelite School or pleader of the Small Causes Court would become the Chief Justice of Bombay, he would have been dubbed a bold, if not false, prophet.

Indianise The Post

Mr. Justice Ragnekar, apart from his legal attainments, combines in him very happily the qualities of a shrewd businessman and man of character. He was first entrusted by Government with the conduct of the prosecution in some cases of public importance and was later appointed to the very responsible post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. His duties, as such, required a very fine combination of tact, firmness, impartiality and presence of mind—a combination which is not very common. It is not enough merely to do justice, but people must obviously feel that justice is being done and that the scales of justice are not loaded either on the side of the executive or of the mob. It must be admitted that Mr. Justice Rangnekar discharged his duties in this difficult post very satisfactorily. The task he is now called upon to perform is for an Indian, eqoally if not more, difficult, but one feels confident that he will do it well. He is not the first Indian to act as Chief Justice but one cannot do better than to wish that he should prove a worthy successor of the first, who was Badruddin Tyabji. The public will be pleased, if he is the first Indian in course of time to hold the permanent post of Chief Justice. Often before has the Nationalist press expressed its views on judicial appointments, and the wrong principles which are adopted in this country in making them. The time has come when the posts of Chief Justice and Advocate-General should be entrusted to deserving Indians.

Income Tax Returns By Debtors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, a matter of some satisfaction that the limit of taxable income is raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 on and from 1st April 1936, though the temporary wedge of surcharge on income and super-tax driven in public purse has been slightly reduced but not abolished.

Section 20 (A) of the Indian Income Tax Act was inserted in 1933, soon after the introduction of Rs. 1,000 taxable limit calling upon debtors in general, whether they be individuals, firms or companies, to submit to the Income-Tax Officer concerned on or before 15th day of June every year a return in the prescribed form showing the names and addresses of such creditors who have been paid interest (not being interest on securities) of not less than Rs. 1,000 in or more sums during the previous financial year.

The intention of this piece of legislation was to swell the number of small assesses by such means, and to rope in such income (more particularly interest on fixed deposits) which was supposed to be escaping assessment.

The introduction of this section was much protested against in general, as the financial transaction of a private individual as between himself and his creditor is a matter with regard to which no compulsory return should be called for by the Income Tax Department, in face of having sufficient powers under the Act, to call for information from any debtor in specified cases.

In view of the above, and the abolition of the taxable income limit of Rs. 1,000 it is in the fitness of things that the above Section 20 (A) should be repealed.—Yours, etc.

NARIMAN D. ADENWALLA,
Registered Accountant & Government Certified Auditor.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Need For Fighting Reaction

By K. F. NARIMAN. II.

My friend, the enthusistic and sincere national worker, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, with fairly long practical experience of land, leagues and agricultural organisations in Ireland, returned home, full of ambitions, schemes, dreaming, in a short time of transforming the existing miserable condition of peasantry into a new heaven. Keeping the Irish picture before his mind's eye, he started, in right earnest, a very innocent—nay a very beneficent and laudable village uplift and welfare programme, expecting that proceeding on such line of least resistance, he would be permitted to carry on his economic programme without any hindrance or obstruction. He gave very inspiring examples of Ireland as to how in a short time the economic conscience in villages was awakened and remarkable village uplift and relief work was accomplished, by systematic and organised non-official efforts.

Government's Ban

But this Indian patriot and enthusiast was counting without his host and was soon disillusioned. He had hardly started his campaign and addressed half a dozen preliminary meetings in the villages, and before he could complete the first peasants' conference, he was gagged, asked to quit and removed like a bag of poisoned stuff miles away at a safe distance from the Gujarat villages, that he aspired and desired to rescue.

This recent glaring instance of Mr. Indulal Yagnik has tragically demonstrated the futility and even harm of having big programmes on papers, duly announced with all pomp and publicity before villagers, creating high and new hopes, and then a sudden reversal, inaction, helplessness and paralysis, before a single item of that hope and awe-inspiring programme is given effect to. This continual process all over the country daily demonstrates, before the illiterate villagers, the daily increasing helplessness of the people, such repeated knocks are bound also to affect adversely Congress prestige. Our activities mostly confined to city platform and from propaganda without any concrete results. The effect may not be quite spectacular and visible, but the results are all the more disastrous; and, if not checked, in due course, is bound to have only one serious consequence, viz., the gradual dislodging of all nationalist elements, including Congress, Socialists, and Trade Unionists. Thus the process is mischievous and harmful from both ends. Still the short-sighted crew in the boat are quarrelling, when joint efforts and unified pull in the same direction may still save the ship of Indian nationalism from being ship-wrecked on the rocks of British Imperialism.

The Contrast

In the Bardoli District where the District Officer complained, a few years ago that even village dogs refused to bark when they visited the villages—so complete was the Non-Co-operation, has to-day become a strong-hold and center of loyalists' activities. Instead of the nationalist conferences, we have the spectacle of Loyalty Darbars, and the unkindest cut is that some of the very leaders of N.C.O., are the present readers and presenters of welcome addresses to Governor and Government officials; where hundreds were rushing to jails and there was a regular race to reach the prison doors first, to-day, there are not even dozens to be mere four-anna Congress members.

The fault is neither of the gallant and devoted band of patriotic workers of Gujerat, nor of the long-suffering and victimised peasants. It is a human phenomenon which all political leaders and parties must be prepared to face and pass through; it is the inevitable re-action to the inability to fulfil even to a very small extent the promises lavishly made. It should also serve as an object-lesson to tall-talkers and clever drafters of paper programmes. The same process is going on and the rest of the country, with varying degrees of resistance in proportion to natural strength.

The Real Need

The immediate need is the greater freedom of action. First fight for the restoration of lost elementary and primary civil rights and liberties, the A.B.C. of normal human rights in all modern civilised countries; first secure more freedom of action, even for the most innocent, harmless and beneficent and humanitarian work. In other words, the immediate task before the Congress as well as all other nationalist and patriotic political or economic organisations, is to get themselves rehabilitated once again before it is too late. The organisations and workers must survive, not merely as an insipid, lifeless institution, with paper constitution and paper programmes, but as an active vigorcus body in daily touch and contact with the masses affecting their day to day life. All the press propaganda and noisy platform publicity amongst the intelligentsia and in towns and cities, will not help much, without some actual concrete work immediately to your credit in the villages and amongst the masses. Once an impression is created as it is sedulously nurtured in mass mind to-day that even to a small extent that the saviour and rescuer is the official and nothing concrete or substantial could be expected from peoples' institutions, the position will be almost irretrievable and all these years of labour, sacrifice, suffering and work will go in vain. These Government village "uplift" plans are in reality scheme to deprive Congress of its influence and the critical stage has reached when that fact should be realised and earnest efforts made to stem the tide by adopting counter-tactics instead of indulging in vain bravadoes, and tall-talks on empty nothings, leading nowhere.

(Concluded.)

Frankly Speaking

SUBSIDISING "FRIENDLY PRESS."

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan admitted in answer to a question that "the tone of the paper is taken into consideration," by Railways in sending their advertisement. But he immediately went on to add that "the main consideration is the value of the paper as an advertising medium." He, however, did not maintain even that stand for long and contradicted himself in the next breath. For, in reply to another question Sir M. Zafrullah refused "to recommend to the Railways to look only to the possibility of the largest amount of publicity and not to political opinions of any particular newspapers when advertising." In plain language, Sir M. Zafrullah, as the spokesman of Government, has no objection to say the least of it, in subsidising "the friendly Press" through advertisement patronage. The political ethics of such a practice is, of course, dubious. But then so is the politico-ethical foundation of the present system of administration.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN ARABIA.

We welcome the Arab alliance between the three important States of Arabia, Hedjaz, Yemen and Iraq. But one of the clauses of the Treaty between Hedjaz and Iraq—and presumably it applies to Yemen also—is the acceptance of Article 17 of the League Covenant, the essential clause of which reads thus:—

> In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

Now, acceptance of Article 17 places Hedjaz and Yemen as much under the operatitve jurisdiction of the League as any member State. It is an open question whether this brings any advantage to these two countries. In the first place recent history of the League has clearly, proved that it can do little or nothing in an issue between a Big Power and a small one. In the second place the Council is, for all material purposes, a private organisation of two or three Big Powers. And finally, Iraq is not yet so Independent as Britain would have us believe. In any quarrel therefore, that may involve Hedjaz and Yemen with Iraq, we are doubtful about the ability of the League to do more than it has done for Ethiopia. We wonder what exactly this triple alliance means. And we cannot unconditionally welcome it yet. Another question that arises is in connection with the understanding regarding mutual assistance in the event of a "revolution" which of course, means internal disturbances and changes violent or non-violent. This is rather an unusual application of the principle of mutual assistance between two sovereign powers and provokes suspicions.

CHETWODE ON RED MENACE.

Sir Philip Chetwode is a member of the old Imperialist Brigade. As the Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India he distinguished himself by his bluntness and his declaration that India was won by the sword and shall be held by the sword will not be soon forgotten. It is no surprise, therefore, to hear that he is holding forth before sympathetic audiences in London on the great dangers that he finds lurking in the scheme of Indianisation of the army in India. According to him, of course, it woud be fatal to hurry Indianization of the Defence forces. But there is no need for him or his Imperialist friends to be alarmed. The Government of India and Sir Philip Chetwode's successor are not speeding up the progress of Indianization. What is more significant, however, is Sir Philip's rather crude attempt to dig up the old Russian bogey. With his Imperialist's eyes he sees the "Russian menace" advancing on India and wresting this great empire from John Bull's efficient hands—, of course, "the object being to loot India." The representative of the "Russian menace" may well return the compliment and ask Mr. Eden at Geneva how far the British Government shares the views of the ex-Commander-in-Chief of India.

THEIR CONTRIBUTION

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly on agricultural depression, Sir James Grigg said: "To refrain from doing a lot of idiotic things is in itself pretty good contribution." This characteristic ally elegant remark is evidently an excuse for Government's little or no positive contribution to the relief of the depression. In any case it is certainly a relief to the people when Government refrain from doing idiotic things.

CONGRESS PARTY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

—Headline.

But Sir Abdur Rahim is no surprise.

* * * *

"The Turkish Government," says an Istanboul report, "vigorously pursued its nationalistic policy—Turkey for the Turks—during 1935. It liquidated and took over foreign owned and foreign managed railways, telephones and tramways."

This tragedy—we are awaiting with deep concern the news that Turkey has gone or about to go to rack and ruin—is due to the fact that Turkey is unfortunately Trustee-less.

* * * *

Italy has given assurance that the open towns of Addis Ababa (headquarters of Foreign ambassadors, and Dire Dawa (dangerously near the French Railway) will not be bombed.

We are not surprised. There is a method even in Fascist madness. They know what will outrage An[illegible]-French or rather Franco-British moral sentiments and what will merely hurt them.

* * * *

An Authority On Idiotics.

Sir James Grigg declared in the Assembly that, constructive statesmanship lay in refraining from doing "idiotic things" and "silly things which Members of the Opposition have proposed."

But he must do one thing: double the amount of ice that he may be consuming daily.

* * * *

Some time ago, Sir Henry Craik driven into a corner over the question of the exodus to Simla, hotly declared that M.L.A.'s did not know what it was to work in Delhi during the summer.

We sympathised with him then. We are convinced.

* * * *

Mr. Chintamani complains that the Working Committee "practically shuts the door of possible co-operation between the Congress and other Nationalists."

* * * *

We quite sympathise with Mr. Chintamani. But the Committee has only shut the door of impossible co-operation between Congress and "other Nationalists."

* * * *

We, however, do confess that we consider at least one of the resolutions as most objectionable. We denounce it as a denial of the Congress creed of non-violence.

For, it coolly condemns the "Constitutional" and non-Congress elements to a prolonged agony of suspense.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah told the Muslim League Reception Committee—and many of the members did need to be told—that the League had faced many ups and downs in its history.

The annual ups and the intervening downs, no doubt.

* * * *

But, urged Mr. Jinnah, it served no useful purpose to cry over the past.

What useful purpose woud be served by laughing over it, which would, in fact, be a cruel joke?

* * * *

"Radical Congressman's" call to Congressmen: "If there will be unity it will be on the platform of liberalism. Beware of the dangers! Watch the leaders!"

Boy, where are the glasses, quick.

* * * *

Never propose to a girl when you are feeling happy, says a psychologist.

Keep smiling—and no catastrophe will overtake you.

* * * *

He Wasn't Warned.

The Smiths were standing on the balcony of the seaside hotel and couldn't help hearing what the young couple were saying in the garden below.

Mrs. Smith turned to her husband.

"I think he is going to propose, and we oughtn't to listen. Just whistle to warn him.

"Why should I?" asked Mr. Smith. "Nobody whistled to warn me."

Willingdon Pats His Own Back

Says In His Regime India Has Become More Peaceful And Prosperous!

CONGRESS BENCHES EMPTY

VICEROY REGRETS CONGRESSMEN'S "CALCULATED" DISCOURTESY

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

As the Congress party abstained from the function of Viceroy's farewell speech, several benches were empty. Willingdon's speech, which is probably his last official utterance on the soil of India, was largely personal in tone, interspersed with many expressions of regard and affection for India, and regret at his impending departure. It was partly defensive, partly prophetic, but throughout conscious of "great problems demanding solution."

An unusual feature was his reference to the Congress Party's abstention which he described as "calculated discourtesy" he wisely avoided crowding too many matters of administrative detail into his speech, contenting himself with some observations on two or three major problems.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

After laying considerable stress on India's claim for equality of status for her nationals abroad, he devoted several minutes to the problems of Unemployment. His meed of praise to Sir T. B. Sapru's labours evoked great applause, but his speech disclosed no great constructive scheme nor any tangible hope.

DEFENCE OF LAW AND ORDER POLICY.

After a passing reference to the agricultural research, he put up a spirited defeice for his policy of Law and Order claiming that the country as compared with 1931 "is more peaceful and as a result greater tranquility, more prosperous and happy than it has been for many years." After inveighing, against "sterile methods" and "negative obstruction", he turned to the country's economic history and disclaiming any desire to be over-complacent, or over-optimistic, he declared that India as a member of the Sterling Group is sharing recovery. Talking of the coming Constitution Lord Willingdon assumed a prophetic air seeing across the threshold self-reliant provinces, growth of new political spirit, a strong Central Government and the Development of jurisprudence based on firmly broadcast philosophical conceptions—all representing an "inspiring, future."

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM

There is complete lack of enthusiasm in the lobby over Lord Willingdon's account of his stewardship and the optimistic picture which he has drawn of the future. Being his last speech it was more in nature of a personal farewell than the announcement of any new policy or measures and, therefore, raised no political anticipations either before or after.

TEXT OF SPEECH

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's address to the combined Legislatures on the 8th April 1936:

Mr. President and gentlemen; it is not my intention this morning to give you any detailed account of the work done by the Government during the past year. My purpose is, as shortly as possible to show you, that there has been considerable and satisfactory development and progresses in all branches of our administration, during, the past five years, and to give you my hopes for the future of India.

There is one incident in my life here which has caused me some distress and as it refers to a matter connected with the legislatures, I feel bound to mention it to you before I go. I regret extremely the calculated discourtesy that has been shown me by Hon. members who represent the Congress Party, when I have come here as His Majesty the King Emperor's representative to address the Assembly, or have in that capacity sent messages to be read to the House. I am sure that this action on the part of the Congress Members has met with the disapproval of every loyal citizen of India.

TRUST AND CONFIDENCE.

Apart from this, I shall leave you, Sir, I go with feelings of the deepest gratitude for the many friendships made on sound and sure foundations, gratitude for the trust and confidence you have placed in the sincerity of my desire throughout my life here, to work for the highest interest of India, and I profoundly hope that, when I am gone even those, who have most objected to my every administrative action, may find in these, in the future, that my labours have been for India's good. Yes, I shall look back on a long life in India, with constant memories of all its joys and sorrows, its failures and success, its work and play and shall always be grateful to India for having given me this wonderful opportunity of doing, what I hope may prove to be, useful service for my sovereign, for India and for the British Empire.

INDIA'S FRONTIER.

Before going on to speak of the situation in India itself, I must say a few words on the state of affairs outside her borders I am glad to feel, that during my term of office, the relations between the Government of India and the countries which lie on India's Frontier have been peaceful and friendly. If there have been some incidents on the Frontier, for the solution of which military operations have been necessary, I can still claim that progress has been made towards the establishment of more settled conditions in this area. If, as I hope our present policy of gradual penetration, by consent and negotiation, quietly and consistently pursued, I do not doubt that my successors in this high office will find the Frontier problem far less troublesome in the future than it has proved in the past.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

There is another aspect also of our external affairs which has been mentioned regularly in almost all my address to hon. members, namely, the position of Indians overseas. It is a subject which arouses the keenest interest throughout India as touching national self-respect. It is a subject on which all sections of non-official opinion both inside and outside the Central Legislature are equally and if I may say so, rightly sensitive.

It is not my purpose to-day to recapitulate in detail the issues affecting Indian interests that have arisen during my term of office in different parts of the British Commonwealth of nations, the steps that my Government have taken to protect those interests or the outcome of those efforts. The spokesmen of my Government in both the Houses, have from time to time stated, what we have striven for and what we have achieved. If success has not always been equal to our expectations, it has not been for want of earnest and strenuous endeavour, and let me add, that the powerful support of the Secretary of State for India has, throughout my five years of office, been unfailingly and wholeheartedly given to our advocacy of the Indian cause.

"UNANIMITY."

The unanimity between Indian and official opinion has happily been the keynote of this particular chapter of our history, and may this always be so. To men of my own civilisation throughout the Empire who influence opinion or guide policy I venture to make an earnest appeal, that the splendid political organisation, the British Commonwealth of nations, in which we all take just pride can endure only, if all

AN EARNEST APPEAL

Unanimity between Indian and official opinion has happily been the keynote of this particular chapter of our history. And may this always be so. To men of my own civilisation throughout the Empire who influence opinion or guide policy, I want to make an earnest appeal that the splendid political organisation, the British Commonwealth of Nations, in which, we all take just pride, can endure only if all its constituent parts have faith in one another—the measure of the perma-

(Continued on Page 10)

BAN ON RETURN TO INDIA

Two Persons Refused Facilities Last Year

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day at 2-30 p.m.

At question time Sir Aubrey Metcalfe informed Mr. A. Chettiar, that in rebuilding Quetta, Indian material would be used wherever available unless prices were unduly high.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan replying to the same member on the subject of the Government circular regarding the employment of "Dufferine" Cadets said that replies from some of the shipping companies addressed by the Government had been received while those from others were still awaited. Generally speaking the replies so far received were sympathetic but Government could not state what further action, if any, would be necessary until their examination of the question had been completed.

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. A. Chettiar that only two British Indian subjects were refused facilities last year to return to India. He was not aware of how many Britishers were refused facilities to come to India, but he knew Mr. Davis and Miss Paynter were refused entry into India on consideration of their financial circumstances in each case.

WHY WAS BOSE ARRESTED?

Mr. Satyamurti: Had Mr. Subash Bose a passport with him?

Sir Henry: Craik: I understand he had.

Sir Henry Craik, replying to other supplementary questions, said that Mr. Bose was arrested this morning under regulation III of 1818.

(A question: What are the reasons of his arrest?)

Sir Henry Craik: That question does not arise out of this question.—A.P.

FIRST FLYING PADRE

Bishop Of Falkland Island Passenger On "Hindenburg"

LONDON April 7

Aboard the Zeppelin "Hindenburg", now homeward bound, is the Bishop of the Falkland Islands the first Anglican Bishop to travel on an Airship, says Reuter's Special Correspondent aboard the "Hindenburg." He is going to England to seek six athletic padres for the huge bleak parishes of Patagonia in tierra del Fuego.

The Airship, at 10 a.m. to-day passed over the Brazilian convict island of Fernando Noronha at the height of only 600 feet. The prison and wireless station there were clearly visible.

The weather was magnificent, but a head-wind reduced the Airship's speed to 60 miles per hour. As it passed Equator, at 3 p.m. the airship ascended to 1,650 feet to escape the tropical heat.—Reuter.

ARAB ALLIANCE FORMED

LONDON, April 7.

Another step towards a United Arabia was taken to-day. The King of Yemen has agreed to join the Arab Alliance made between Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and the Yemenite Premier has left Sanaa for Egypt enroute to Bagdad to sign the treaty.—Reuter.

ECUADOR AND SANCTIONS

GENEVA, April 7

It is reported that the Government of Ecuador, on April 4 informed the Italian Government that as it accepted the principle to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, the Government of Ecuador, has no longer proposed to apply the sanctions against Italy.

Dr. Shields On Donoughmore Commission

LONDON, April 8.

Commenting on "The Times'" editorial on the Donoughmore Commission, Dr. Drummond Shields, in a letter to "The Times" states: —"Whatever may be the attempts made to exploit religious prejudices and however unfortunate the results in some cases, it is surely clear that these would have been much worse had communal representation been retained. Ceylon could not be expected at one bound to reach the standards of procedure and decorum of the British electorate, which has long ago gone through what present day Ceylon experiences. Modifications may be necessary in the Constitution, but nothing has happened to justify any alteration of the fundamental principles on which the Donoughmore Commission members believed Ceylon should proceed and on which future Colonial Constitutions should be based."—Reuter.

THOSE 'SUPERB' VICTORIES

Mussolini Pays Glowing Tribute To His Men In Abyssinia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, April 8.

Sgr. Mussolini suddenly summoned the Cabinet which was not due to sit till Saturday.

He glowingly spoke of "superb" victories particularly of Lake Ashangi which would bring Italy nearer the realisation of her first objective namely, security of her colonies, for which "Italy was obliged to have recourse to arms."

He paid a warm tribute to Marshal Badoglio the officers, troops, workmen and aircraft and other industries.

He recalled that Italy had replied affirmatively to the Committee of Thirteen and declared that, in the meantime, the fight against Sanctions would continue with the greatest determination to success.

AIR CONSCRIPTION

Sgr. Mussolini added that security would be attained fully with total annihilation of Abyssinian military formations which could not be avoided or delayed.

The Cabinet approved of a decree, authorising compulsory drafting of a portion of the annual conscripts to the air force. It is claimed that thereby Italy will become the first country to impose compulsory air force service.

NEGUS REALISES NOW

Defeatist Propaganda To Be Crushed

ADDIS ABABA, April 8.

The Italian broadcasting of claims of smashing victories in the north, and reports that the Emperor is in despair and even dead, caused the Abyssinian Government to take special measures against such defeatist propaganda. Accordingly, proclamations ordering all loyal Ethiopians to denounce anybody suspected of spreading false news are being read throughout the country. Coincidentally it is announced that more severe measures are being taken to deal with Italian agents who are reported to be very active.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MINE-LAYER NEAR BRINDISI?

ALEXANDRIA, April 8.

A mystery ship, said to be Italian, with rows of mines on her decks is reported to have been seen recently cruising at a distance of 10 to 100 miles from Brindisi. The ship is stated to have a ramp stern like a mine-layer.—Reuter.

Rome Gives Casualty Statistics.

ROME, April 8.

Newspapers publish the following figures of casualties in East Africa from October 3, 1935 to March 30, 1936: 9 (Hundred?) Italians and 979 native troops killed, 49 Italians missing.

From January 1936 to March 30, 1936; 589 Italians died of illness or accident.—Reuter.

Eden On Use Of Poison Gas

GENEVA, April 8.

Mr. Anthony Eden raised the subject of poison gas at a private meeting of the Committee of Thirteen, this morning. He asked whether the Red Cross organisation had received any information, regarding the use of gas by either of the belligerents in Abyssinia. He pointed out that the Convention of 1925 was absolute in the prohibition of the use of gas, and that the Convention was signed by both the parties.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Eden also remarked that five weeks had elapsed since M. Flandin had appealed to the belligerents to open peace negotiations, but nothing had yet been done. The time would come when it should be known whether Italy was ready to enter into negotiations. The meeting was adjourned till 16-00 o'clock to enable M. Avenol to get into touch with the Red Cross authorities to ascertain whether they had any evidence to submit regarding the use of gas in Abyssinia.—Reuter.

LORDS CONSIDER ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 8.

The House of Lords adopted formal addresses to the King praying that five orders under the Government of India Act approved yesterday might be made. The House of Commons will consider further the orders as amended by the Lords later to-day.

ZAMORA FORCED TO RESIGN

Cortes Adopts Popular Front's Vote Of Censure

MADRID: April 7

Senor Alcazar Zamora, President since the foundation of the republic was forced to resign, the Cortes having, by 238 votes to five, adopted the Popular Front's vote of censure, stating that he acted against the interests of the state in dissolving the second Cortes.

Senor Zamora maintains that Parliament has not the right of deciding the matter and will appeal to the higher tribunal of consitutional guarantees.

The Cortes elected its president Senor Martinez Barrio who was the acting President of the Re- of censure.—Reuter.

Senor Zamora had previously refused to receive a midnight deputation from the Cortes, which of censure.

Remilitarisation Of Dardanelles

ISTANBUL: April 7.

Hints that Turkey may repudiate the clauses of the Treaty of Lausanne in regard to the demilitarisation of the straits if she cannot achieve the same end by a negotiation are contained in a message from Ankara which states that in view of the recent changes in general security and conditions of Europe and Germany's and Austria's repudiation of the military stipulations and peace treaties responsible, Turkish circles maintain that the re-militarisation of Dardanelles is the most essential to Turkey's existence.

It is added that despite Turkey's genuine desire to respect her engagements, she must use all means to achieve the modification in the regime of the straits and fortification of Gallipoli.—Reuter.

PEACE DEPUTATION TO ITALY?

Evidence Of Gas Bombing

GENEVA, April 8.

The Committee of Thirteen has empowered Senor Madariaga and M. Avenol to see Baron Aloisi and discover the Italian attitude as regards the cessation of hostilities.

The Committee also decided to appoint a small Committee of Jurists to examine whether the question of violation of the gas Convention was within competence of the Committee or should be dealt with by Council of the League.

EVIDENCE OF GAS BOMBS

The United Kingdom delegation communicated a note on the alleged Italian use of poison gas based on the statements of Ethiopians and non-Ethiopians. The evidence of the British Red Cross Surgeon, Dr. Melly, the British Ambulance worker Dr. Macfie, the Irish Dr. Brophil and the statement of Dr. Junod of the International Red Cross were submitted showing that they had treated many cases of wounds from the use of gas.

The Committee of Thirteen after two-and-a-half hours' session adjourned till 4 p.m. tomorrow.

WHERE IS THE NEGUS?

ROME April 7

Where is the Negus, is the question observers on the Northern Front are asking to-day.

It is presumed that he has abandoned his motor car, which the Italians have captured, because he feared that it would attract attention of the bombing planes and that he is travelling southward on mule-back.

The Crown Prince is moving to north from Dessie with 2,000 men to find and protect his father.

It is asserted here that the protection is necessary, owing to the danger of armed brigands, who are said to be killing and plundering the routed troops of the Negus, whose bombed and machine gunned corpses strew the route south of Quoram to such extent that the advancing Italian troops have to tell off burial parties to clear the way.

South of Quoram the Italians are advancing in two columns, one along "the Imperial Way" to Dessie and the other towards Magdala. It is claimed that Abyssinian soil, half the size of Great Britain, is now in Italian hands—Reuter.

UNION TOWN (Pennsylvania): April 7.

Nine passengers and two pilots were killed in crash here of a Trans-Continental and Western Air Lines' 'plane.

There were three survivors.—Reuter.

Government Sustains Unexpected Defeat

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REMARKS RESENTED

Assembly Refuses To Appoint Advisory Body Which Is Not Consulted

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Government had an unexpected defeat in the Assembly this afternoon when the Commerce Member moved for the appointment of a Committee to advise the Commerce Department.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Satyamurthi pointed out that the Committee did not meet last year in spite of the problems arising out of the Tariff Board reports and the Ottawa Agreement.

Mr. Satyamurthi opposed the motion which was rejected by 47 votes against 43 votes.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, April 8.

After question time, when the Legislative business commenced, in the Assembly, the House adopted three motions for election of the Standing Finance Committees one for General, the other for Railways and the third Advisory Committee for Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The fourth motion for election of a Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Commerce Department was made by Sir Zafrullah Khan.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir asked if the Committee ever met last year. He further asked why members were put to the inconvenience of electing a Committee if it never met.

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan said it was open to the members not to elect the Committee.

REJECT THE MOTION.

Mr. Satyamurthi took objection to the remark and wondered if the "Ottawa Pact, Indo-Japanese Pact and Indo-British Pact were not subjects fit enough for Government consulting the committee. He was surprised at a responsible member of the Government of India making a statement that during the whole year no occasion arose for consulting the Committee. He advised the House to reject the motion. The House divided on the motion which was defeated by 47 votes against 43 amidst Opposition cheers.

Another motion of the Commerce Member for election of the Central Advisory Committee for Railways was adopted after which Sir M. Zafrulla introduced the Indian Tariff Act second Amendment Bill relating to wheat and rice.

Sir James Grigg introduced a bill to further extend the operation of the Salt Additional Import Duty Act for two years, that is, till 1938.

Sir M. Zafrulla introduced another bill amending the Indian Tea Cess Act, while Sir G. S. Bajpai introduced a Bill amending the Indian Aircraft Act.

Sir Frank Noyce, thereafter, introduced and moved for a Select Committee of the Indian Mines Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Joshi gave hearty support to the bill, but did not approve of the limitation for two years. As regards the announcement of Sir Frank Noyce that the whole question would be considered by an Expert Committee, Mr. Joshi suggested that the Committee should be a representative one and its terms of reference should be very wide, embracing particularly the safety of miners, their hours of work and wages.

Mr. B. Das also assured full cooperation to the Government in respect of the bill: The Regulations that were proposed to be framed should particularly cover questions of regulating the volume of air in mines, keeping the atmosphere in a wet condition and carrying out of scientific tests as to the explosiveness and nature of the gas in the air.

Prof. Ranga urged that in view of the Congress session the intervening time within which the Select Committee was to report be extended. He also wanted that the proposed Committee should be a representative one, continuing particularly a representative of the Miners' Federation.

Sir Frank Noyce replying told Mr. Joshi that the two years limit was fixed because within that period the proposed Expert Committee would have given the Government authoritative advice in the matter. As regards extension of time for the Select Committee he said that it was impossible to do so. The bill must be finished in this session.

Mr. Satyamurti intervening suggested that the Select Committee be allowed to report by the 16th to which suggestion Sir Frank Noyce agreed.

The motion referring the bill to Select Committee was agreed and the House adjourned till tomorrow.

WHEAT AND RICE DUTY TO STAY

Commerce Member Introduces Tariff Amendment Act In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan, Commerce Member, introduced a bill amending the Indian Tariff Act relating to wheat and rice.

In his statement of objects and reasons Sir Zafrullah Khan states that ever since the passing of the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, "The Government of India have maintained a careful watch on the position of rice and wheat in India and other world markets. They are satisfied, in the interests of the Indian rice grower, that an existing duty of twelve annas per maund on broken rice should continue for a further period of one year."

"As regards wheat they have come to the conclusion that a continuance of the operation on import duty, for another year, is essential in the interests of the Indian wheat grower."

"The statistical position however has shown a further improvement, and it is consequently proposed to continue the import duty on wheat for a reduced rate of one rupee per cwt. for another year."

The proviso appended in the bill states, "It is hereby declared that it is expedient, in the public interest, that the provisions in this bill shall have immediate effect on the provisional collection of taxes under act 1931."—A. P.

SATYAMURTI EXPLAINS

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Mr. Satyamurti, Secretary of the Congress Party, explaining the action of the members of the party in the Assembly to-day over Mr. Saxena's resolution, says that the Congress Party was taken by surprise with the remarks made by the Home Member on the Congress as being in sympathy with terrorists. When several members wanted to reply to those remarks, it proved of no avail in view of the President's ruling.

Mr. Satyamurti points out that the standing order gives the Government concerned a second right of speech to reply after the mover has replied.

The position of the Congress Party is supported by the statement of the Deputy President.

A proposal was discussed among members of the Party that they might walk out after making that statement, but it was felt that such a procedure was liable to misconstruction as wanting in due courtesy to the Chair. That was the reason why they did not adopt that step. There was indication of a certain victory over the resolution, as the lobby position was strong. But they adopted the course they did as they wanted to vindicate the right of free and full debate in the House.—A.P.

PORT SAID, April 8.

On the arrival of the s.s. "Strathmore," Lord Linlithgow was greeted by British and Egyptian officials and was garlanded by members of the Indian Association in Egypt. Lord Linlithgow proceeded to Cairo and will rejoin the ship at Suez.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR RELEASE OF DETENUS

Sensational Turn In Assembly Debate

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Six non-official resolutions and a motion for taking into consideration the report of the Select Committee on the proposed amendment of Standing Order No. 17 were on the agenda when the Assembly met to-day.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked what was meant by 'tone of the paper.'

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan replied that the Railways had discretion in the matter and if they thought it was not desirable from any point of view to send an advertisement to the paper they could exercise their discretion.

Sardar Sant Singh asked whether it was not a fact that Government gave advertisement to such papers which supported their policy and that such advertisements were in the nature of a subsidy.

Sir Zafrullah Khan replied in the negative.

BAN ON BOOKS.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurthi's question, Sir Henry Craik said "110 books or pamphlets have been banned entry into this country. In 19 cases all publications emanating from certain particular sources are banned."

Question:—"Will Government state the Acts or Ordinances under which literature can be seized or confiscated or interfered with by Government."

Sir Henry Craik:—I would refer the honourable member to (1) provisions relating to the seizure of certain documents in Sections 19 to 22 of of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 as amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932 (2) Section 25 to 27-D of Indian Post Office Act 1898, (3) Section 99-2 of Criminal Procedure Code and Section 19 and 181-A of Sea Customs Act 1878.

Sir Henry Craik, further stated that five Civil Disobedience prisoners are still in jail, 75 persons are detained as State prisoners of whom 28 are in jail, the rest are at large. "There are no women among them and there are no prisoners external from British India under orders of the Government of India."

After question time, the House resumed discussion of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's resolution urging the release of all political prisoners detained without trial.

Mr. A. S. Hands, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, speaking from personal experience of terrorist crimes and activities in Chittagong District, which is reported to be the stronghold of Terrorism, having to its credit a large volume of political murders and raids, affirmed that the primary object of the terrorists was to murder Britishers. They carried out their plans with the utmost secrecy. It would be criminal on the part of Government if they kept quiet while these preparations were going on and declared that as long as secret methods on the part of terrorists remained, Government action would also remain secret so long. It had been argued in the Nationalist Press that people were unable to help Government because it was a secret movement and Mr. Hands stressed that that was precisely the Government case and they could not have it both ways. It is fortunate that recently people in Bengal were becoming alive to the dangers and Government were receiving help in many ways. He quoted numerous cases of crimes and methods of terrorists. Concluding he assured that Government took action after most careful scrutiny of each case.

Mr. A. C. Dutta, quoting from the Bengal Administration Report said, Government considered detenus as "potential terrorists" and not as actual terrorists. The police had been actually planting bombs in Bengal. He quoted two cases one from Calcutta and the other from Midnapur where police informers were prosecuted and convicted for planting bombs. Government wanted in the people a change of heart. How could there be any satisfactory results from a change of heart on only one side?

Mr. M. S. Aney: How can they change heart when they have no heart. (Laughter).

ABANDON DRASTIC POLICY

Mr. Anwarul Azim said, it was high time that Government reiterated their position and not followed the present drastic policy (Hear hear). This was a very psychological time on the eve of the Reforms and if Government wanted Reforms to be started in the right atmosphere, they must treat the cases of these prisoners sympathetically.

Mr. Witherington said that the detention of these 2,500 prisoners was one of the main reasons for the improvement in the position of terrorism. There was ample material in the country and if these prisoners were released as a whole, that material would get ablaze. Voting in favour of this resolution, he said would mean the furtherance of Terrorism. (Cries of "No", "No").

RIGHT MOMENT FOR RELEASE

Mr. Basanta Kumar Das said, the so-called terrorist must have to be released at one time, but why embitter his mind by continued detention. This really was the proper time for release. If even the hardened criminal was given time to reform, why not the political prisoner? The policy of continued detention was not in the best interests of the country and the long rope given to the police made the police unscrupulous and vindictive.

Mr. L. K. Maitra said that in spite of the remarkable speech of the Home Member on the last occasion, he still remained unconvinced. Why should Government starve the nation-building departments to feed the police? Government were wasting a lot of money for the roundup and detention of the so-called terrorists. He did not advocate leniency to a confirmed terrorist but wanted justice for those who were not terrorists.

ADVOCATE OF PREVENTION

Mr. Hutton (Assam official) opposing the motion said that prevention was better than cure. Assam as a whole did not like the release of these prisoners. In fact the Legislative Council decided by a large majority against referring to the Select Committee and circulation of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill (Voice from the Congress benches: Is not the Council a seven-year-old body?).

Mr. Hutton said experience had shown that immediate detention of certain persons from the public had caused improvement in political crime. Therefore release of political prisoners would automatically increase political crime.

SHEER INJUSTICE

Lala Shamlal said that it was a case of clear injustice for, even if some of those detained were proved to have had a remote hand in terrorist activities, they would have been released after serving sentences of two to three years, but without their guilt being proved they were kept under continued detention.

GOVT. ADAMANT.

Sir Henry Craik assured the House that there was a steady decline in the number of detentions, which was just over 1,400 as Government had realised that there had been no serious terrorist outrages recently. He criticised the wording of the resolution in which there was no mention of condemnation of the crimes and said: "Unless we know definitely that the Congress as an organisation will oppose Terrorism, I say there will be no general amnesty. Gradual releases will go on but a general amnesty, and the risk that such a policy involves, will require a far more revolutionary change in the policy of the Congress Party in Bengal".

Continuing Sir Henry Craik said he believed with the Opposition that detention without trial was "per se" odious in the eye of the Law but they could not shut their eyes to the realities, as only three days ago there was a desperate struggle between the police and terrorists. Government had tried amnesty three time since 1920 and every time the situation deteriorated and there was a recrudescence of outrages. The Home Member emphasised that the great majority of the people of Bengal though opposed to the Terrorist movement were frightened by the activities of the Terrorist and afraid to support the law.

There was a time when silence on the part of Government might have meant a breakdown of the machinery at any moment.

There were constant interruptions when Sir Henry Craik referred to the silence of the Congress with regard to condemnation of terrorist activities and pointed out that the Bengal Council passed terrorist measures by a sweeping majority.

Several Members: It has no confidence of the people. It has been an artificial life.

CRAIK'S CHARGES AGAINST CONGRESS

Sir Henry Craik declared that so far as terrorism was concerned the Congress as a body had failed to give a definite lead. Sir Henry declared that the only section of the community immune from Terrorist outrages was the Congress. If instead of constantly sympathising with potential or actual murderers, the Congress had acted boldly as they did a good many years ago, it would be far better for the country. The Congress not only failed to give a definite lead but its nebulous attitude afforded justification for doubts about its motives in failing to do so. No Congress member could produce a resolution of the Congress as a whole condemning terrorism within the last five years. Whatever improvement there had been in Bengal, the Congress had played little part in bringing it about and until they took a definite stand against this abominable form of crime their arguments based only on non-violence failed to carry conviction.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

After the conclusion of the Home Member's speech Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Sri Prakas waited to address the House but the President, Sir Abdur Rahim, disallowed them on the ground that a member of Government had already replied.

Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Asaf Ali raised a point of order pointing out that it was a Congress Party resolution and that no closure had been moved, hence some of them could participate in the debate.

The President, however, disallowed the point of order and called on Mr. Saxena to reply.

CONGRESS PARTY'S STAND

While Mr. Saxena was replying on the debate he received a note from Mr. Asaf Ali, Congress Whip, and reading from the note Mr. Saxena announced that in view of the sweeping attacks which Government had made on the Congress and as the president had not given Congress members an opportunity to reply the Congress Party decided to register its protest by declining to take further part in the proceedings.

Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President, explained that when he was in the chair, Sir Henry Craik and other members of the House rose and out of respect for Sir Henry Craik who was a senior member he was called upon to speak out it was not intended to close the debate.

The President said that when Sir Henry Craik concluded his speech he called upon Mr. Saxena to close the debate following the usual practice adopted by the House.

The President thereupon put the motion which was negatived, Congress members remaining silent.

Mr. Nauman's resolution recommending the levy of an import duty of Re. 1 per maund on unbroken rice and annas eight per maund on paddy was under discussion when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. J. R. MacPherson, Deputy Manager of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.

FAREWELL TO MACPHERSON

"Oriental" Deputy Manager Entertained

On the eve of retirement of Mr. John Reid Macpherson, Deputy, Manager of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, the Officers and Staff at the Head Office of the Company entertained Mr. Macpherson to a Tea Party at the Town Hall, on Tuesday. About 500 persons were present including the Chairman and some of the Directors and a number of the Company's principal local representatives.

Mr. Jones in a short speech eulogised the valuable service rendered to the Company by Mr. Macpherson and expressed his personal high appreciation of and regard for him as a loyal colleague in the administration of the Company's affairs. These sentiments were further endorsed in a short speech by Mr. Subramanier, the Agency Manager.

On behalf of the Staff Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who presided then presented Mr. Macpherson with a Silver Salver bearing the inscription "as a token of Esteem and Regard for a warm-hearted and loyal colleague and friend and as an expression of Best Wishes on his retirement after about 24 years' service" and an address contained in a beautiful Silver Casket.

After the Chairman made these presentations, Mr. Macpherson expressed his great appreciation and grateful thanks for the kind thoughts which prompted them.

ANOTHER PARTY.

Mr. Macpherson, was entertained to a pleasant Garden Party on Monday at the Radio Club by the local Organising Officials and Representatives of the Company to bid farewell on the eve of his retirement. Mr. H. E. Jones, the Manager of the Company presided.

Mr. Khushaldas K. Parekh made a short speech eulogising Mr. Macpherson's services during the past about quarter of a century. Mr. L S. Vaidyanathan, Actuary of the Company in the course of an elaborate speech said that Mr. Macpherson substantially contributed towards building up the Oriental to its present position of eminence.

Mr. R. J. Medora, one of the Representatives read out the address. Mr. Jones then presented the address as also a beautiful Gold Cigarette Case in token of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Macpherson was held by all.

Mr. Macpherson, suitably replied expressing his appreciation of the honour done to him by the Organising Officials and Representatives of the Oriental.

Mr. Jones then wound up the proceedings by conveying to Mr. Macpherson the good wishes of all and the function came to a close after the party were entertained to light refreshments.

Br. COLONIES AGAIN

Simon Unable To Give Assurance Demanded By Churchill

LONDON, April 8.

Apprehension is felt with regard to Government policy about future of British colonies. Protectorates and mandated territories led to questions in the House of Commons this afternoon accompanied by some demonstration of feeling.

Mr. Sandys asked if Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech on Monday evening was carefully considered and a definite statement and whether Government considered this policy of "open mind" really compatible with "our great imperial responsibilities and traditions."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked for definite assurance that no application by Germany for return of Tanganyika would be considered, at any rate during the lifetime of the present Parliament (Ministerial cheers).

Sir John Simon said Mr. Chamberlain's statement was a considered one. He really could not undertake to elaborate it at question time.

LEAGUE TRUSTEES?

Sir Percy Harris pointed out that the mandated territories were in a different category to the colonies and possessions and asked "If we did not hold them as trustees to League."

Mr. Churchill succeeded in putting the next question, out of many competitors. He asked if Sir John Simon, speaking on behalf of the Prime Minister, was unable to give the direct assurance demanded.

Sir John Simon replied in the negative and repeated his earlier reply.

Mr. Sandys gave notice that he would raise the matter at an early opportunity in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF COUNCIL FOR PALESTINE

LONDON, April 8.

Steps towards the establishment of a Legislative Council in Palestine had been suspended pending the visit of the Palestine Arab deputation to England, announced Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons. Since the proposal was made last December, Jewish interests had strongly opposed it and in recent Parliamentary debates considerable criticism, irrespective of party, had been voiced.

Mr. Thomas to-day stated that the Arab Elders had accepted the High Commissioner's invitation to send a deputation to England to state their case to the Government, the same as the Jewish interests had recently done.—Reuter

Imperial Conference At Coronation Time

LONDON, April 8.

Communications are now passing with the Dominion Governments as regards the possibility of arranging the Imperial Conference in London at the time of the King's Coronation next year, said Marquis of Hartington in the Commons to-day.—Reuter.

Famine Conditions In 5 Bengal Districts

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bengal are likely to declare scarcity in five districts, namely, parts of Bankura, Birbhum Murshidabad and Burdwan, and possibly in parts of Hooghly and Khulna. Parts of these districts have been seriously affected by two successive failure of crops. But in all these districts if scarcity is declared, the worst affected parts will come under the declaration.

It is understood that an appeal for raising funds from the public for additional relief will also be shortly made.—A. P.

BOMBAY CONDEMNS ARREST

(Continued from Page 1.)

the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee condemns the action of the Government in arresting Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his landing in Bombay without preferring any charge.

The speakers in their speeches exhorted the people to carry on the struggle for independence unabated by joining the Congress and carrying out its programme.

CITY PROTEST AGAINST SUBHAS' ARREST

Join Congress & Strengthen It, Pleads Smti. Lilavati Munshi

A meeting to celebrate the National Week was held, under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, at Tambakata under the presidency of Smti. Lilavati Munshi.

At the outset, the President referred to the arrest of Sjt. Subhas Bose, that morning, and criticized the action of the Government, and added that no Government had right to deprive an individual of his or her liberty like that. The arrest of Subhas was an eye-opener to them, and a fit occasion for them to unite. She then made an appeal to the audience to strengthen the Congress by enrolling themselves as its members.

Sjt. Parulekar said that the Bhuleshwar Committee had a membership of 5,000 on the roll. He made an appeal to double the figure.

Sjt. Manibhai Sheth recalled Mahatma's 'Mantra' of 'Ahimsa,' and Swadeshi, and exhorted those present to take to Swadeshi.

Sjt. Ganpatishankar Desai also deprecated the Government's action of Subhas' arrest.

Then the day's resolution was passed. It was moved by Sjt. Bhawandas Kapadia, to the effect that the meeting expressed its strong disapproval of the attitude of Government in the arrest of Sjt. Subhas.

Smti. Lilavati Munshi before dispersing, made a fervent appeal to propagate Swadeshism in the country.

SUBHAS BOSE'S ARREST CONDEMNED

People Exhorted To Carry On Struggle

The arrest of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his landing in Bombay came for scathing condemnation by speakers at a largely attended public meeting at the Lal Maidan, Lal Baug on Wednesday evening. The occasion was the celebration of the National Week by the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and the day was observed as "Political Sufferers' Day."

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar presided and among the speakers were Messrs. Bogale, Bhise and L. V. Kondaye

The meeting passed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee condemns the action of the Government in arresting Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his landing in Bombay without preferring any charge.

The speakers in their speeches exhorted the people to carry on the struggle for independence unabated by joining the Congress and carrying out its programme.

WHY SUBHAS RETURNED TO INDIA

Passed Unnoticed Throughout Voyage

BOMBAY, April 8.

Reuter's correspondent who travelled on "Conte Verde" stated that Mr. Subhas Bose, on the whole, appeared very bitter. His full name did not appear on the passenger list, and the other Indian fellow-passengers did not know his identity until the journey was nearly over.

Mr. Bose expressed surprise when he knew the news of his return had reached Bombay through Reuter's agency. Speaking about his health, Mr. Bose said his long stay in Europe had completely restored him to health, but many important reasons which he had already explained in previous statements compelled him to return to India and possibly risk a collapse.

In a conversation two days before his arrival with Reuter's correspondent, he said he felt the injustice of his possible arrest without subsequent chance of standing up for himself. He intended to go to Lucknow on the 10th and meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Bose, throughout the voyage, dressed in European clothes passed unnoticed. He showed great interest in the Italo-Abyssinian War.

INDIA'S DELEGATES TO I. L. O.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Information through non-official sources indicates that Rao Sahib Fulay M.-L.-C. Nagpur, may be appointed the Workers' Delegate to the next session of the International Labour Conference. His adviser will be Mr. G. C. Chetty of the Madras Textile Workers' Union The employers' Delegate will be Sir. Homi Mehta and adviser Mr. Premsing Sodhbans. Sir Bhupin Mitra is not likely to lead Government of India's delegation following to his indifferent health.

The task may be entrusted to Sir Atul Chatterji

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Our European Letter

NAZI HOSTILITY TO RUSSIA

MOSCOW TAKES SERIOUS VIEW

New Defence Measures In Czecho Slovakia

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, March 30.

(By Air Mail.)

A dominant factor in the European situation to-day is the strain in the relation between the Soviet Union and Germany. Important National Socialist leaders in Germany have never made a secret of their antagonism to Soviet Union. And with the assumption of power by Nazi's in Germany, this antagonism has become an official creed. In this antagonism Berlin is inclined to see for it a crusading role, and on that basis support in various centres is also expected to be enlisted. During the recent election in Germany, keen hostility to the Soviet Union has found pointed and sharp expression in the speeches of several Nazi leaders.

REACTION IN MOSCOW

Of this an extremely serious view is taken in Moscow, judged by the comments of important papers and writers in the Soviet Union. Karl Radek, perhaps the best known of Soviet publicists, in a recent article, refers to the repudiation of Locarno as marking the end of the "negative part" of Hitler's programme and the election that ended yesterday as likely to herald the "positive part" which is suggested as involving more directly foreign territorial issues. Moscow comments indicate that attention on the repudiation of Locarno is not concentrated so much in relation to the Germany advancing troops into the demilitarised area of her territory as in relation to future possibilities which by reason of this step gain political, psychological and technical significance. Soviet Union, in this connection, would appear to be keenly watching, on the one hand the close concern displayed by Germany now to win favour with Britain and, on the other, the reserve which influential sections in Britain have shown towards the Soviet Union. There are references in the Moscow papers at the same time to economic conditions and their pressure which lead Germany, with intensification of military advance, to seek an activist and assertive course in the foreign sphere. Meanwhile, the Soviet State is also extending its contacts in various directions and developing rapidly its military power. The rate of the latter, to give one instance, is indicated by the fact that whereas, in 1925, the Soviet Union had about 500 planes, most of them of foreign construction, at the end of 1935 it already had 4,000 first class ones, all made in the Union.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST'S TRIAL.

The state internal discontent in Austria, though remaining submerged, was well brought to light by the mass trial of Socialists that concluded four days back in Vienna. There were thirty leading accused, charged with carrying on propaganda on behalf of the suppressed Socialist Party. The most important of them were Karl Sailer, editor of the former "Arbeiter Zeitung" and a woman, Frau Marie Emhardt. These two especially were threatened with the sentence of death as warranted by the new Austrian rules. The case attracted considerable attention outside as well and interest in it was enhanced by the great courage with which most of the accused gave their statements in the face of hard odds. Karl Sailer in the course of his statement said: "You can prohibit organizations, but you cannot eliminate men. The organization is suppressed, but the spirit lives. The workers stand for the defence of a free Austria and as right body for it." The accused Franz Rauscher stated: "I plead not guilty. I find it debasing that I am permitted to confess my Socialist creed only as a prisoner. Yet today thousands envy us because we are in a position to confess ourselves true and honest Socialists." Frau Emhardt who began life as a textile worker at 14 and is suffering from serious lung disease, declared: "When fourteen years old I was compelled to do night work in a war establishment. There was not the least protection against exploitation. I realised that the individual had no means against this and so joined the trade union. I am a Socialist in every beat of my heart and with all the power of my mind, because I am against starvation, misery and suffering". Several of the accused referred to the fact that although it was permitted to Monarchists to advocate openly a change in regime, the advocacy of a change by Socialists was made a criminal offence. About a dozen of the accused were acquitted and the rest sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 20 months to 5 months, Frau Emhardt getting 18 months. The wide attention aroused outside is considered to have excercised a moderating influence on the verdict. The Austrian Nazis were active in carrying on propaganda, using the trial for their purpose. Austria takes a great risk—which support from certain foreign sides cannot easily balance—in maintaining an attack on two fronts, the Nazis and the Socialists, who at the time of their suppression constituted about 40 per cent of the population.

CZECH DEFENCE MEASURES.

The Czechoslovakian Government has this week drawn up a new set of regulations towards the strengthening of the country's defensive force and power. They involve first the creation of a Supreme Council of members of the Cabinet and military representatives to attend to issues bound with the defence of the State; second, extension of State supervision over key industries; third, augmentation of State control over persons and property in frontier regions and fourth, intensification of punishment for espionage. The President of the Republic, Dr. Benes, it is suggested, will exercise personal initiative and direction in the development of these regulations and in the adoption of other measures for strengthening the defence of the land. These moves are carried out with little noise and with wide popular agreement, in a system of Government keeping the basis of democracy along progressive social changes, which Czechoslovakia has managed to uphold in the face of much trouble and turmoil all round, and to sustain which she is making a vigorous and impressive stand under the leadership of Dr. Benes, who is a great believer in the dynamic of democracy. The new regulations of Czechoslovakia attest to the realisation of the strained nature of the European situation.

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Scrapping Of C.P.B. Comes As Bolt From Blue

(Continued From Page 14)

Committee on the question. It is gathered from a well-informed source that the Right Wingers wanted to avoid a split at Lucknow which would possibly end with the resignation of Pundit Jawaharlal from presidentship as such a course would have hampered their cause. In the event Pundit Jawaharlal resigned, the country would never support Congressmen to enter the Legislatures the way they would have done with Pundit Jawaharlal at the head.

THEIR TACTICS

It was a tactical triumph for Right Wing as they propose, if what I hear is correct, to rake up the question of office acceptance immediately after the October elections as by that time they hope to have Congress majorities in at least five provinces. Then they would not so much care as to what Pundit Jawaharlal did, nor would they be very much concerned as to the position and shoutings of the Socialists. They would be safe for five years. This five years' life of Legislatures and possible Congress majorities in some of the important provinces was mainly responsible for the news from Delhi about a five years' truce.

TALK OF TRUCE

I am reliably informed that there was talk at Delhi about such a truce meaning thereby that the Congress Parliamentarians should be allowed a free hand with nominal control to have their own way. But scrapping of the Parliamentary Board has come as bolt from the blue to some prominent Parliamentarians who are staunch office acceptancewallahs. The scrapping of the Board would mean that every member who enters the Legislature on behalf of the Congress would have to be under the control of members, a majority of whom are expected to be men who do not follow their way of thinking. However, a certain section of the Right Wingers are expected to make a show at the Subjects Committee of moving an amendment to the official resolution asking for immediate decision for office acceptance.

IF JAWAHAR HAD NOT YIELDED

It is felt in radical quarters that if Pundit Jawaharlal had stuck to his guns instead of accepting the compromise resolution and if the above resolution had been passed in the Working Committee by a majority in spite of Pundit Jawaharlal's views, the latter would have been able to get that resolution thrown out at the Subjects Committee as in all probability he would have more than fifty per cent of the members siding with him. There is another consideration which would prompt the Subjects Committee members to support Pundit Jawaharlal. More than political views, sentiment will play a large part in the decisions at the Subjects Committee this year. The son of the prince of patriots who has spent a major portion of the last fifteen years in jails and who had recently lost his dear wife, Pundit Jawaharlal has endeared himself to one and all in the Congress. In spite of his divergent views, he has always proved himself a very charming man, friendly and loving both to friend and foe. This characteristic of Pundit Jawaharlal is bound to carry large weight in any decision.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Congress to-day, as a member of the Working Committee remarked, was not in mood to make Pundit Jawaharlal, already widower, a political widower by deciding on office acceptance. That was one of the important reasons for the Working Committee deciding on the postponement of the consideration of the question. Yet another consideration for such a course was that the next Working Committee would consist of men of Pundit Jawaharlal's way of thinking.

All members of the Working Committee, excepting Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, have reached Lucknow and while some of them are staying in the City, Pundit Jawaharlal, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and one or two others are staying in the specially constructed huts.

Heat and dust storm are having their sway at Motinagar and have been responsible for many volunteers and visitors falling sick.

Motinagar is constructed in a sandy place and whenever a storm raises,—and they do frequently,—half the delegates or visitors' camps are full of sand. It was easier to bear the biting cold of Lahore, but one feels that it would be difficult to face the heat and sandstorms together at Lucknow.

The Working Committee reassembled in Pundit Jawaharlal's Camp this morning and considered the recommendations of the Constitution Sub-Committee. Volunteers who number 800, apart from 300 lady volunteers, are having rehearsals of the procession on foot that will be taken out this evening. Many leaders, specially those who are old, are not joining the procession though the distance that they will be required to walk would not be more than a mile.

NO MORE RE-TRENCHMENT!

Railways Are Already Short Of Hands Say Railwaymen's Federation

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided over a meeting of the Railwaymen's Federation last night when there was general discussion on a communication issued by the Railway Board to the General Secretary on the matter of contemplated retrenchment in railways.

The concensus of opinion was that railways were already short of hands, and more retrenchment than was necessary had already taken place during the last five years. Railwaymen's Federation, however, desired to hear proposals of the Board before final views could be expressed.

A resolution congratulating Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on his election as Mayor of Bombay was passed. A special meeting between representatives of the Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board takes place this afternoon.—A. P.

ROAD REPAIRS UNSOUND

Execution Of Supplementary Contract Sanctioned!

The road at Lamington Road which was under repairs for an in ordinately long period of five months was the subject of discussion on Wednesday before the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation when it was pointed out by the Municipal Commissioner the unsatisfactory nature of the work done by the contractors. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 30th March 1936 to the Standing Committee stated that on 23rd October 1935 the Standing Committee approved of a contract being entered into with Messrs. Kalia Engineering Company for the work of laying cement concrete foundation at Lamington Road from Falkland Road to Bellasis Road, and that during the progress of the work, in spite of strict supervision exercised by the Municipal staff, suspicion was aroused about the soundness of the work carried out by the contractors. Wherever bad workmanship was noticed the contractors were made to remove the bad work and replace it to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, but there might be still some places at which defects might have escaped notice, and in order to safeguard the interests of the Municipality, the contractors had been asked to enter into a supplementary agreement binding themselves to maintain and keep in thorough repair the whole of the work for a period of three years from the date of its completion instead of twelve months as provided for in clause 25 of the contract. The contractors had executed a supplementary agreement on a stamped paper agreeing to the revised terms mentioned above and he now requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 69 (e) of the Municipal Act, to the variation of the contract so as to admit of the amendment of clauses 9, 25 and 43 of the original contract providing for the maintenance of the works in good condition for a period of three years instead of one year.

At the meeting during discussion some of the members wanted to know as to what the municipality would do if the contractors failed to repair the road if found defective in the course of the three years. The City Engineer pointed out that 15 per cent of the bills of the contractors in question together with the earnest money were kept as deposit against the contingency.

The committee approved of the Municipal Commissioner's proposal.

FATAL CAR-TRAIN COLLISION

Inspector Of Works Killed Instantaneously

PATNA, April 8.

From a report just received here it appears that a serious accident occurred to-day at about 10 o'clock at Barkana junction when a trolly conveying Mr. Ghosh, Inspector of Works, was knocked down by 84 Up B. N. R. Passenger train resulting in the instantaneous death of Mr. Ghosh and four trolly men.

Further details are lacking—United Press.

KHAR CRIES FOR DRINKING WATER

Residents Protest Against Bandra Municipality's Treatment

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Khar Residents' Association there was a gathering of the residents of Khar on Sunday last, to discuss the steps to be taken to alleviate the serious hardship due to scarcity of water from which the 'model suburb' has been suffering for over a year now. A representation to the Government authorities concerned pointing out the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to Khar by the Bandra Municipality as regards most of the civic amenities and particularly its methods in handling the problem of water scarcity, and requesting the authorities to ask Municipality to take prompt action in the matter was read out and signed by all present.

Mr. Navalker, one of the two representatives from Khar on the Bandra Municipality who detailed the valiant fight put up by him for getting an adequate supply of water for Khar and the utter indifference shown by the majority in the Municipality to his suggestions, Rao Bahadur Kulkarni who urged his fellow-residents to unite and lose no time in placing their grievance before Government and urge them to come to their rescue at once, Mr. Satgopan who warned those present that if they did not move in the matter properly now a day would come shortly when some areas in the suburb would not get a single drop of water throughout the livelong day and night, and lastly Mr. B. G. Kher who, in a stirring speech, called upon all the residents to join the Residents' Association in large numbers and take timely, concerted action for solving the serious problem which was causing so much hardship. The gathering continued till a late hour in the evening and, after the speeches were over, those present were discussing in little groups the seriousness of the problem and the best way to meet it. The representation is being sent up to the Government Authorities and the distracted residents are eagerly awaiting its outcome.

Legal Practitioner Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD, April 6.

The Second Magistrate, Hyderabad, delivered judgment to-day dismissing the case filed against Mr. Murtuza Ahmad, Hyderabad legal practioner by the police for alleged fraud.

GENEVA HONOURS AFGHAN MINISTER

League's Secretary-General Entertains Him At Dinner

PESHAWAR, April 8.

The "Islah" of Kabul states that the Afghan Foreign Minister has reached Geneva.

He visited the Correspondence Branch, and is attending the meetings of the League as a visitor.

The Secretary-General of the League gave a dinner in his honour, to which he invited foreign statesmen, including H. E. Sultan Ahmed, Afghan Ambassador at Angora, and General Mohd. Omar, Afghan representative at Geneva.

The Afghan Minister was also entertained by the Iraq and Turkish representatives. Both functions were attended by foreign diplomats and representatives of the international press.—A.P.

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End That Anomaly

Assembly President's Ruling Adds To Existing Risks Of Press

Duty Of Press To Publish Speeches—An Invaluable Right

Journalists of Bombay protested on Wednesday evening against the ruling of the Assembly President, given recently, in the matter of the publication of speeches made in the Assembly.

The effect of the ruling, it was stated, was that the officials got increased privileges while those of the non-officials were considerably curtailed. The very object of the existence of legislatures was nullified and the little freedom that the Indian Press enjoyed was whittled down.

The meeting called on the Assembly members to take steps to restore the liberty of expression to the members, and the freedom of publication to the Press.

Mr. K. Natarajan, President of the Journalists' Association of India, presided.

PROTEST RESOLUTION

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved the resolution:—

"This public meeting of the journalists of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India, places on record its profound disappointment with, and protest against, the ruling of the President of the Assembly denying to the Press and the public at large the privilege of protection from prosecution or action by Government in publishing speeches delivered in the Assembly.

"The meeting holds that the decision is constitutionally erroneous. It is moreover contrary to established parliamentary practice which has hitherto obtained in this country. It is, therefore, reactionary and opposed to public policy.

"The meeting contemplates with alarm the likelihood of this ruling being used by the Executive further to curtail the right of publication and of free criticism of the administrative actions and measures.

"It imposes on newspapers, moreover, the invidious task, before publication is possible, of censuring speeches of members of the Legislatures which have been allowed without objection by their Presidents. It not only adds to the risks already imposed on the Press in this country by the many restrictive laws in existence, but it deprives the people of their elementary right to be made acquainted, to the fullest extent, with the proceedings of the Legislatures, and is calculated even to interfere with the right of Ministers and other representatives of the Government freely to express their views.

"This meeting, therefore, calls upon the members of the Assembly to take immediate steps to counteract the mischievous effects of the aforesaid ruling, and thus restore the liberty of expression of opinion to the members of the Legislature and the freedom of publication to the Press, and the fundamental right of the public."

Mr. Brelvi said that what little freedom the press in India enjoyed would practically disappear if the ruling of the President of the Assembly stood. The ruling would frustrate the very object for which legislatures existed. The elected members of the Legislature had a duty to the people and the extent to which they discharged this could not be made known to them if the speeches were not published. The present President of the Assembly, when he was the leader of the Independent Party, had observed that if the members of the Assembly were not allowed to have their speeches published in newspapers, then there was no need for their presence in the Assembly. This clearly indicated the necessity for publication of speeches in newspapers. If the President's Ruling remained, it would be better to close down the Legislative bodies.

Mr. K. Natarajan, who presided, said that before the ruling was given by the Speaker, journalists were under the impression that they had the same privileges in the matter of the publication of speeches made in the Assembly as they had of proceedings in the judicial Tribunal.

The President of the Assembly, continued Mr. Natarajan, was entitled and had the right of stopping any member from making any objectionable speech. But if the President allowed a speaker to say something, and if the copies of the speech could be bought by any person and distributed, it was logically absurd to say that the speeches could not be reproduced in a newspaper.

ANOMALOUS

Government members had themselves made in the Assembly speeches of a very libellous character, and these speeches had, in certain newspapers been reproduced. Apparently, there was no remedy against it. Because of this the Legislature might be said to have become a Publicity Bureau of the Government. But if a non-official member made speech and if the executive considered it objectionable, they could prosecute the paper reproducing the speech. Hence the protest by the journalists against what was now considered law. Yet what the Government said was objectionable when reproduced in a newspaper was published by them and could be circulated by the public. This was very anomalous.

Unlike commerce, and other interests, newspapermen were unrepresented, said Mr. Natarajan. The Press were not adequately represented in the Legislature, and any law or ruling against it was not sufficiently protested against.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that it was generally held that Legislatures conceded a platform for those who entered it, and it was generally presumed that the speeches made there could be reproduced. In the case of the "Abhyudhaya" against whom the Government took action, there was no interference from the Assembly President or from the Treasury Benches yet action was taken against it because it was a very widely read paper.

INVALUABLE RIGHT.

Sir Abdur Rahim, continued Mr. Swami, might have interpreted law as it existed. There were no instances where publication of speeches had been taken exception to after the Montford Reforms. The publication of the speeches in a Legislature was a right which newspaper had valued and value very much.

"Our protest", declared Mr. Swami, "is not a protest against the Assembly President's ruling alone; it is a protest against the laws against the Press in India as they exist at present. A certain amount of commonsense is much more necessary than abject interpretation of absolute law". It was the people who sent their representatives to the Legislature, and they had a right to know what their representatives did there, for them.

Mr. Swami hoped that the Journalists' Association would not rest content with mere verbal protests, but would carry on vigorous agitation for liberalising the law in regard to the Press.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said that full regard had to be paid to the protection that Government themselves enjoyed in the matter of the publication of speeches. The Press must have the right of reporting all speeches in the legislature. The President had discretion to disallow a certain member making a certain speech, but the members should be given the right of getting their speeches published.

PRESS AGENCIES' HOSPITALITY

Mr. K. A. Chidambaram emphasised that while the ruling had increased the privileges of the Government Members, it had considerably curtailed the privileges of non-officials. These extra privileges helped the Government a lot as they would fail if they proceeded against newspapers even under the law of sedition. In a court of law it would be very difficult for the Government to prove their case of late, news agencies were very hospitable to the Government benches and circulated several days after the delivery full text of the speeches. This could not be done in the case of non-officials, as the Government could prosecute, a paper if they thought the speech objectionable, Courts could not be resorted to mostly, as their powers were very limited.

Mr. Chidambaram suggested that section 57, sub-section (7) of the Government of India Act should be suitably amended.

The resolution moved by Mr. Brelvi was put to vote and carried unanimously.

UNIQUE PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION FOR JAWAHAR

(Continued from Page 1.)

isolated in the retiring Working Committee and calls attention of the people to this significant move of the Right Wing leaders which is likely once again to lead the Congress to capitulation. To prevent this contingency, the Party representatives in the Subjects Committee will move amendments to the resolution of the Working Committee, seeking to declare the resolve of the Congress to make the working of the sham Constitution impossible and to lay down that in no circumstances shall Congressmen become lackeys of Imperialism by accepting Ministerial responsibility without power.

Strong fight is necessary to prevent the Congress from being committed to a policy that is definitely opposed if the views of the chosen leader of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal and is vague, hesitant, defeatist and likely to interfere with the revolutionary traditions of the Congress.

The Committee, therefore, appeals to all delegates to the Lucknow Congress to rally to the defence of the high ideals and traditions of the Congress and support the amendments by representatives of the party."—A. P.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The time-honoured convention of taking out the President-elect of the Congress in an imposing procession amidst magnificent scenes of colourful pageantry was departed from by the Congress Reception Committee to-day at the instance, it is understood, of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has throughout his life been remarkably free from the shackles of convention in almost every action of his.

OUT OF TIME.

Pandit Jawaharlal apparently realised that a pompous procession of cars, bands, cavalry and infantry was utterly out of tune with the spirit of the times and the present situation in the country and so he suggested to the Reception Committee to take out only a "foot procession" in his honour which was more impressive than ever before, if only because of its quiet dignity and simple grandeur.

DECORATED STREETS.

The procession started at 6 p.m. from the Aminabad Park and terminated at Moti Nagar after wending a course extending about a mile and a half through the decorated streets lined on both sides by a large crowd eager to show honour to the hero of the hour whom the Nation has unanimously chosen to guide its destiny at this most critical juncture.

MAIN FEATURE.

The main feature of this year's presidential procession was that instead of the whole mass of crowd that turned out to witness the ceremony trudging along the entire route with the President-elect and party comfortably seated in lavishly decorated cars, a small company of men consisting of the President-elect, the outgoing President of the Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad, members of the Working Committee, a representative from each of the provinces, a hundred volunteers and 35 women volunteers, walked on foot with a huge tricolour flag in front and raising nationalist slogans at appointed places.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE.

As the procession slowly wended along the route chalked out for it, the whole atmosphere became tense with emotion and everybody seemed to sense the pathetic significance of the occasion. The sad and untimely death of Srimathi Kamala Nehru hardly five weeks ago invested these demonstrations in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the poignant symbol of the epic sacrifice in the country's cause which will enshrine the Nehrus in the memory of their countrymen for all time to come. At a time when, perhaps, in his heart of hearts Pandit Jawaharlal would have liked to shut himself up in a quiet place away from the din and bustle attending his normal life and recall to mind the sacred memories of "that brave and true comrade who has left him," he had to come out in response to the call of duty from his countrymen and shoulder the responsibility of guiding the destinies of the Nation at this most critical moment.

Everybody seemed to recall on this occasion that pathetic observation of Pandit Jawaharlal himself made in London recently to the effect that in India with most of the present day Congress leaders participation in politics was not a matter of choice: one simply got entangled in its coils inspite of himself.

HIS BEARING.

And yet the quiet dignity with which Pandit Jawaharlal carried himself throughout the procession could not but extort the admiration of one and all. The culture of generations was in his tones, the inheritance of a gentleman's breeding in his manner and calm courage in his discerning eyes. Indeed with his lithe figure and the lean long visage sombre with fixed purpose, Pandit Jawaharlal seemed to stand before the vast multitude of his countrymen that had turned out this afternoon to do honour to him as the true embodiment of free and glorious India.—United Press Special.

JAWAHAR MOUNTS CHARGER

LUCKNOW, April 8.

After the procession had continued according to the scheduled programme for about half an hour a peculiar contingency arose to necessitate slight modification in the original idea of covering the whole route on foot. As it was getting dark, the President-elect and other Working Committee members accompanying him were not visible to the vast crowds of nearly 50,000 people that had come to this city from Cawnpore and other parts of the interior specially for this occasion. Thus in their anxiety to catch a glimpse of the President-elect they began to break the cordon with the result that the progress of the procession was retarded. At this Pandit Jawaharlal himself suggested that he should mount a charger and solve the difficulty. This was done and thence forward the procession had an uninterrupted course till it terminated at Moti Nagar at about 7-30 p.m.—United Press Special.

OPEN SESSION ON APRIL 12

Tentative Programme For Congress Week

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The following is the tentative programme of the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee, the Subjects Committee, the open session of the Congress together with the Kisan and other Conferences and functions that will be held in Motinagar:—

9th April:—The All-India Congress Committee (Subjects Committee) meeting in the Subjects Committee pandal commences at 2 in the afternoon The meeting will continue on subsequent days.

The meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Anti-Ministry Conference commences in the Subjects Committee pandal at 8-30 in the morning.

The Meeting of the Subjects Committee of the All-India Kisan Conference commences in the Accommodation Committee's Office at 8 in the morning.

11th April.—The meeting of the All-India Kisan Conference commences in the Subjects Committee pandal at 8 in the morning.

12th and 13th April—The open session of the Congress commences at 6 in the morning.

A number of other functions along with the Congress meetings has been arranged in Motinagar. There will be cycle tricks, Kathakali dance and concert on 8th and 9th, April Kavi Sammelan (Mushaira) and fireworks on 10th and 11th April. Kathakali (classical dance) on 12th and fireworks display on 14th April.

It is not yet certain whether the open session will be continued upto 14th April.—United Press Special.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S REPORT

Some of the reasons why the Congress Working Committee have increased the number of delegates to be sent to the Congress as well as to the A.I.C.C. are contained in the report of Acharya Kriplani, Working General Secretary, for seventeen months ending March 1936. According to this, the total number of primary members enrolled in the whole of India, excepting Bengal and the Frontier Province, is about 4,13,230. The total number of delegates elected, excluding Bengal is 769. The total number of members of the A.I.C.C. excluding Bengal, is 66. This figure for the A.I.C.C., the un-official Parliament of India, is too meagre. It cannot possibly adequately represent all talent, all interests and all provinces.

Some of the minor provinces, minor from the point of view of members and area but very well organised and giving more than their quota of service and sacrifice, have only one member on the A.I.C.C. Some of our best workers do not find a place in our Councils.

The nation can ill-afford to lose their advice and guidance. Representation on the A.I.C.C. on a population basis needs change in favour of smaller provinces. Some weightage may be given to them."

The report proceeds to refer to the repressive policy of the Government and says: "The Congress may have reverted to normal peaceful activities, but the Government is still on the war path." Reference is made to "the muzzling of the Indian Press" and the report observes: "They are proprietary or capitalist concerns. Most of them serve the national cause only incidentally. They are, therefore, sensitive to financial losses. There is no powerful organisation among them. Whenever their most vital liberties are affected, they content themselves with feeble protests of annual gatherings unaccompanied by organised action. The Anglo-Indian Press is indifferent, for they enjoy immunity from all coercive action. They cater mostly for their community, official and non-official."

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

Plea For Inclusion Of States' Representatives

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

The Vice-President, Kathiawar Rajasthan Parishad, has requested Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to take a representative of the States People on the Congress Executive for the next year, and has suggested the name of Mr. A. D. Seth.—A. P.

Dr. CHOITRAM TO BE OPERATED FOR PILES

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 8.

Dr. Choitram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee was admitted to hospital this morning for operation for piles.

Dr. Choitram has wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "Regret lying in hospital. Unable to attend Congress session. In view of the reactionary elements, the increasing division in the Congress ranks should be avoided at all costs, while upholding the nation's honour. Wish Congress success."

NOTICE OF "OTTAWA" TERMINATION

Viceregal Cabinet Considers Terms

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Information gleamed through informed circles indicate, that the Viceroy's Executive Council has not arrived at definite conclusions at their meeting last night. It is learnt, however, that the terms of the notice to be given to the United Kingdom to terminate the Ottawa Agreement were considered. It is becoming more probable that Tariff legislation will be introduced at the next Simla session of the Assembly to bring the rates and duties to the pre-Ottawa Level.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 7.

It is understood that the Government of India have not yet replied to the Japanese Government in respect of their letter intimating their intention to start negotiations regarding the Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol next Summer. India Government's acceptance would be forwarded through the usual diplomatic channels in London.

It is understood that this time the Japanese Delegation would be smaller in number than in 1934.

Summer Class For Graduates

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

Saurashtra Social workers have arranged to conduct a summer class during the next vacation at Amreli. Admission is reserved for collegiates and matric students. It will provide training in economics, sociology, Kathiawar, Agricultural life, elementary politics, etc. The period of coaching is limited to one month from May 4 to June 4. Rs. 10 will be charged for boarding and lodging. Arrangement is made for 100 men only.

Alleged Counterfeiting of Drugs

The case filed by Mr. E. C. Pereira of the Continental Drug Co. against their former canvasser, Mr. Vivian Dias, alias Denning who is alleged to have counterfeited two preparations of the said firm, one for diabetes, known as Pan-Melitus pills and the other for Obesity known as Obesin tablets has been adjourned by the Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Bombay, to April 17.

WILLINGDON'S FAREWILL ADDRESS TO LEGISTATORS

(Continued from page 7)

nence of their mutual contentment—India has the pride of an ancient civilisation. She is, therefore, quick to resent any kind of discrimination against her sons and daughters who have settled in other parts of the Empire. She is confident of a future destiny no less glorious than her past, and, therefore, impatient of delay in the removal of disabilities on Indians, where these exist. Equality of status is their due. Its progressive realisation is the aim of the Government of India, and if I may say so, an obligation of all statesmen throughout the Empire who desire its solidarity. I am confident that in the pursuit of their aim the Government of India will never falter. May those whose obligation it is to ensure its speedy fulfilment be given the vision and the strength to work for a prompt and generous fulfilment of their duty.

UNEMPLOYMENT & DISTRESS.

Here in India itself, among the questions which have given me, and, I am sure, all thoughtful men, increasing concern is that of the unemployment and distress prevailing among many of our educated young men. Our colleges and schools are turning out, in immense numbers, men who seek employment, particularly in the professions, and fail to obtain it. The matter has received attention from a considerable number of committees. But I do not think I am indulging in any invidious comparisons if I say that the report recently published by the Committee which sat under the chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru carries us nearer than any previous report to the heart of the question.

Elaborating his point on the remedy for tackling unemployment, the Viceroy said:

"There has been a tendency to look to industrialisation for a solution. I am in full sympathy with those who seek the development of our industries here. The period of my life that has been spent in India, a fleeting moment in the ages of India's history, has seen a tremendous advance. I hope that the years to come will carry it far furthur, but do not let us deceive ourselves or our young men with the hope that developments along this line will absorb the present output of our schools and colleges in responsible positions. To anyone who cherishes that hope I suggest that he should try to frame an estimate of the number of men from our colleges who have such posts to-day. He will then be able to judge of the number of such posts that will be provided by expansion on any scale he likes to choose and I believe that he will be surprised at the result.

TACKLE IT AT SOURCE.

"So I come myself to the conclusion suggested by the Sapru Committee's report that unemployment has to be tackled at the source. This does not mean that we must abandon the efforts to increase the sphere of employment. Far from it these efforts must be pursued and increased but efforts to expand the professional and industrial spheres do not touch the source of the evil that lies in a system which diverts the energy and enthusiasm of the young into channels which too often end in the desert."

QUALITY V. QUANTITY.

Continuing, His Excellency said: "This problem of unemployment is probably only a part of the larger problem that is presented by the rapid growth of population and there again my last word must be that in my opinion India is faced with the choice between quality and quantity. Numbers do not make a nation great, and in India you must struggle not for abundance but for fulness of human life. I have said that I fully sympathise with those who seek the development of Indian industries, but India is predominately and by nature an agricultural country and I have, therefore, always been anxious to do everything possible to develop the science of agriculture in this country to this end. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has continued to forge ahead with its task of initiating, promoting and co-ordinating research, which has for its object the improvement of the efficiency of the cultivator and an increase in his earning. The value of this central organisation has now been established beyond doubt. It is a matter of special gratification to me that it has been possible to continue the beneficent work of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research even during a period of financial depression. The special allotment of 30 lakhs which we have been able to make this year from the Rural Development Fund, will enable the Council to go ahead with some important schemes of research, which would otherwise have been held up."—

Concluding the Viceroy said:—

NEW "SPIRIT"

"I see the growth of a new political spirit; indeed its stirrings are even now apparent, in whose expanding influence communities will no longer war within the bosom of a single state, but men differing, it may be, in political interest, will agree in desiring above all the good of their country and the general well-being of their fellows. I see, but perhaps in a less immediate focus, a Central Government, not the result of a compact of contracting provinces but exercising by direct devolution from the Crown full authority for those matters of all-India interest which are, some of them, as necessary for the well-being of India as any provincial matter and others vital to India in a degree to which no provincial matters can attain; a Central Government left in no uncertainty of its powers in its field but possessing a jurisdiction precedent to that of all Governments of India and an executive authority protected in the fullest sense against encroachment of challenge; a Government supported by the obligation laid upon provinces to avoid all impediment or prejudice to the exercise of its executive authority.

NEW JURISPRUDENCE

I see developing a jurisprudence based more and more firmly on the broadest philosophical conceptions of the nature of law and reaching out hands to all vivid schools of legal learning throughout the world, for the federal court will interpret the constitution under which you will live. It will elucidate the true character of legislative power; it will adjudicate between disputing Governments; it will determine the legitimate scope of the various Legislative organs in India. In so doing it will itself explore and will open to legal thought in India a new range of judicial ideas and a more intimate search into the basis of public and private rights and liberties. There are other figures to look upon my gaze, but I would leave you with the general picture of great problems demanding solutions, wide powers of the Crown entrusted to you, onerous responsibilities laid upon you and a growing spirit and capacity which will enable you to surmount all difficulties. Fortunate are they who will join with you in realising this inspiring future; and my every good wish attends the distinguished statesman who will so soon assume the burdens of the great office which I with many grateful memories shall regretfully lay down."—A.P.

"Elders'" Farewell To Willingdon

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon were entertained at a farewell Garden Party by the President and members of the Council of State. There was a large gathering of distinguished guests including the President and members of the Legislative Assembly, prominent citizens of Delhi and high officials.

On arrival at the Talkatora Garden, Their Excellencies were garlanded by Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy and Kunwar Sir Jagadisa Prasad, Leader of the House. Loud cheers were given when Their Excellencies left.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

"Viceroy's speech has left an undoubted impression on my mind that a sincere friend of India has spoken with great depth of feeling and great force of conviction" so said Sir A. G. Ghuznavi, commenting on His Excellency's address in the Legislature. Its comparatively brief valedictory address is remarkable alike for the matters referred to as well as the sentiments expressed.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

New Move To End Strike

Committee Suggested To Go Into Question Of Suitable Tariff

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A new proposal has been put forward by the taxi-drivers and owners in the city this morning, with a view to arriving at a settlement in the present dispute in the taxi-tariff, on account of which the taxi-trade had been closed in the city for the last eight days.

A committee had been suggested consisting of three representatives of the Union and three police officers, and which will be presided over by the Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bombay. This Committee would go into the question of a suitable tariff for the taxi-drivers and owners, the final decision to be left in the hands of the Union.

Meeting Of Owners And Drivers

Meanwhile, the meeting of owners and drivers held this morning at the Esplanade Maidan, had decided to address a communication to the Municipal Commissioner, pointing out that since they had closed their trade for over a week and that therefore they were entitled to a refund of the part of the wheel-tax, which they had been paying for plying their taxis.

The Council Of Action

It was again emphasised at the meeting that the 4-anna tariff should be introduced as only an experimental measure for one year, and the tariff could be revised, if the owners and drivers found it uneconomic. This evening, the Council of Action will prepare their figures of income and expenditure on the basis of a 4-anna tariff, to be placed before the Commissioner after approval by the members of the Union, tomorrow.

To-day, one interesting feature of the meeting was that three taxi-drivers and owners, who had already got their taxis tested and passed, had declared in the meeting that they would close down, until the dispute was not settled, and for this declaration they were garlanded at the meeting.

Taxi Strike

As the remodelling of taxi-meters, according to a new tariff, might mislead the authorities, it was decided that to-morrow (Thursday) every taxi-owner and driver should produce in the meeting, meter-repair certificates, to indicate to the Police Commissioner that they had all their meters reset according to the 4-anna tariff.

Newspapermen Day

Friday, has been fixed as the Newspapermen's Day, when any representative of the newspaper will be welcomed to put any questions to the owners and drivers and obtain replies, provided the newspaperman is prepared to publish such questions and answers.

STRUGGLE TO GO ON INDEFINITELY

Council Of Action Takes Firm Stand

On behalf of the Council of Action, Mr. Jhabvala has issued the following statement:

The Council of Action has been holding its daily meetings and deciding upon the principal issues before the men, and no decision is communicated to the general body which is not acted upon. The whole machinery of the struggle is moved on a constitutional basis.

The Council expresses its gratitude first to all who have maintained the existing struggle in a most disciplined and active manner. It also conveys its thanks to the Press who have stood by the reasonable demands of the men and earnestly requests the public not to patronize any blacklegs anywhere.

In this struggle are involved various interests, various communities and various kinds of people, but the Council has all along maintained a fair standard of unity and equity.

Fight Till End

Repeated offers have been made for the adoption of six annas for the first mile and four annas for the consequent mile which the Council has unanimously rejected and now the men invited in the struggle have determined to fight till the last end. The drivers and owners have to face the struggle heavy odds. The Council regrets that the public are still lacking in that spirit which should call upon them to raise an open protest against the action of the authorities.

In reply to the various inquiries made the Council submits that the struggle is to continue indefinitely. The Council believes that the Commissioner has acted arbitrarily in first enforcing the six-anna rate without consulting the Union or thereafter calling upon the Union to submit account at the rate of four annas and always defying the Union's opinion simply in the spirit of obduracy.

W. I. A. A. DOINGS

Entries Pouring In For Knight Errantry Competition

The Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association sends the following report of "W. I. A. A. Doings."

Entries for the "Knigth Errantry" competition, are rolling in steadily, and there will be a great deal of fun, which nobody should miss. Members are reminded that entries close on the 15th, after which they will only be accepted with a late fee of 50 per cent. upto 5-30 p.m. on 18th.

Motor Rallies

We are in correspondent with the A. A. N. I. regarding the proposed All-India Rally at Delhi next year, to be held either in the event of His Majesty the King Emperor visiting India or at the time of the Delhi Horse Show. Motor firms are also being circularised regarding Rallies of special makes of cars, and further information will presently be available.

New Motor Taxation

The registration of cars and payment of taxies is proceeding smoothly. Many members have already availed themselves of the convenience afforded by the postin of W. I. A. A. Officials in a special tent pitched in the Police Compound, and those who have not yet re-registered are advised to visit this tent and have their way smoothened for them.

Expansion

Staff work for the establishment of branch offices in Poona and Ahmedabad is well in hand, and these "Little Windautases" should soon be in full swing.

The Annual General Meeting is fixed for 6 p.m. on April 15, and will be held at Green's Restaurant.

CAMA HOSPITAL FUND

Over Rs. 50,000 Collected So Far

Over half a lakh of rupees have been collected for the Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund.

A list of donations received during March has been issued containing among others, the following contributions:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon Rs. 250; the Chief Justice of Bombay Rs. 200; Lady Beaumont Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund Rs. 100; Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed Rs. 100; Dame Elizabeth Cadbury Rs. 100; Mrs. Behram N. Karanjia Rs. 101; Dr. Kashibai Nowrange Rs. 100; Dr. Avabai M. Mehta Rs. 501; Ardeshir Eduiji Cooper Esq. Rs. 250; H. H. Haisaheb and Rani Saheb of Rajkote, Seth Haridas Dhamji Mulji Rs. 101 each; The Countess of Dufferin's Fund Rs. 16,781. These with other smaller sums and the previously acknowledged sum of Rs. 23,130-15-9, bring the total to Rs. 52,014-12-0.

PACHMARHI FEELS 'QUAKE SHOCK

PACHMARHI, April 8.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity, lasting about 20 seconds, was felt here at 5-58 this morning. The shock was accompanied by a low rumbling sound and caused a slight commotion and the shaking of some houses in the bazar, but no damage is reported.—A.P.

His Majesty Zahir Shah at a special durbar, announced his decision to raise the salaries of all civilians, military officers and troopers from the New Year (March 21) following the communication of a favourable budget. The Cabinet will work out particulars of promotion.

The young Maharaja of Cooch Behar has been invested with Ruling Powers.

ROUSING WELCOME TO JAWAHAR

(Continued from Page 14.)

The Committee then considered press reports from Allahabad regarding possible shelving of 'Office' acceptance question which the Committee regarded as undesirable but decided to await Working Committee's official resolution on the subject.

The Anti-Constitution Conference will open in the Subjects Committee pandal on Friday at 10 a.m. and will be open to all Congresmen irrespective of their views on the question of 'Office' acceptance. The Anti-Ministry Committee is meeting to-morrow noon to draft resolutions for Conference and nominate the Chairman.

STATES PEOPLE FOR CONGRESS CABINET

AHMEDABAD, April 8

The Vice-President of Kathiawar Rajasthan Parishad has, it is understood, requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of Congress, to take a representative of the States' People on the Congress Executive for the next year, and has suggested the name of Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, for the same.—United Press.

NO STRIKE OF VOLUNTEERS

LUCKNOW, April 7.

With regard to the news appearing in the press about the financial position of the Reception Committee and the strike of the volunteers due to bad food, enquiry made by the "United Press" shows that there is no foundation for such apprehension.

The Reception Committee have already collected a substantial amount and hope to balance the budget by sale of tickets, and though there might be difficulties in the management of the gigantic work as the arrangement of the Congress session, there is no dissatisfaction among the volunteers on any ground, and they are doing splendid work.—United Press Special.

LEADERS REACH LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, April 8.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahomood, Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram, Acharya Kripalani, C. Rajagopalachari, Purushotamdas Tandon, S. M. Moitra, Gangadharrao Desphande, Mrs. Gandhi and other leaders arrived here this morning from Allahabad and were received at the station by Dr. Jawaharlal, Mr. Thanka, Mr. Raflahmed Kidwai, Mr. Murallal and other local Congress leaders and were taken to Motinagar in a car.

Pt. Jawaharlal and party arrived quietly and took up their residences in their respective quarters. Mahatma Gandhi is staying outside the Motinagar town and will be available for consultations if and when necessary.

With the arrival of the Congress President and the President-elect, Motinagar has assumed a busy atmosphere and arrangements are being made for the sitting of the Working Committee which commences at nine. There may be another sitting of the committee for a short while this afternoon and another sitting to-morrow before the All-India Congress Committee meets.

The President-elect will officially be received this evening at four by the members of the Reception Committee at Aminabad whence he will be taken in procession to Motinagar on foot.

The morning trains also brought batches of delegates and visitors to the Congress from various parts of the country.—A. P.

YOUTH TO HANG

Judgment In Trunk Murder Case

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Death sentence was passed today by Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court Sessions on Ratilal Virchand Shah, a Jain youth of 23, whom the special jury yesterday unanimously found guilty of the murder of Kanaiyalal Amratlal Shah, a young diamond broker, on December 22 last. The accused received the sentence with apparent calmness.

The condemned man's younger brother Shantilal who was a co-accused in the case was yesterday acquitted by the judge on the jury's verdict of not guilty. The case which had excited considerable public interest was heard five full days attracting crowds of eager spectators to the court.

Plea For Lesser Sentence.

Before the judge passed sentence to-day, Mr. M. C. Setalvad the accused's counsel, requested his lordship to pass the lesser sentence of transportation on the ground of the accused's young age and the fact that the case rested entirely on circumstantial evidence.

Addressing the accused, Mr. Justice Kania said that he agreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury. His lordship had given anxious consideration to the appeal made by Mr. Setalvad to pass the lesser sentence, but his lordship regretted that he did not consider that mere absence of direct evidence was a sufficient ground for passing the lesser sentence.

No Sense Of Humanity

His lordship further observed that the accused's conduct in disposing of the dead body of the deceased after the murder showed a complete absence of a sense of humanity, and his lordship would be failing in his duty if he did not take this fact into consideration. Accordingly his lordship awarded the accused the extreme penalty of the law.

DARING FRONTIER SCHOOL OUTRAGE

Failed Student Knifes Headmaster And Teacher

PESHAWAR, April 8.

The Frontier High School, Peshawar Cantt., was the scene of a daring outrage yesterday morning. A ninth class student, who was refused promotion, whipped out a knife, dangerously wounding the headmaster.

It is alleged that the second master on going to the rescue of his chief was grievously wounded. Both have been removed to the hospital where their condition is reported to be serious.—A.P.

CHANGES IN RANGOON 'VARSITY ACT

RANGOON, April 8.

The appointment of a mixed committee to examine and advise the local Government, what changes if any were desirable in the Rangoon University Act announced a communique, which states that though the administration of the University appears, on the whole, to have functioned smoothly under the act the view was expressed widely owing to the recent strike, that the constitution of the University was not in some respects framed on lines best suited for the needs of Burma.

It is also proposed to obtain the services of an educational expert with experience of working in other universities as a member of the committee.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7).

was arrested as it is alleged that the false drawback vouchers were passed by him.

The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, this morning and was ordered to be released on bail.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to 'homicidal stab wound involving the left lung' in the case of one Vinayak Arjun who was stabbed when proceeding to Dongri Bazar along with some of his friends on March 5 and died subsequently at the J. J. Hospital on 12th March.

That Pilya Maruti should be prosecuted on a charge of murder and that there was no evidence against the second suspect Bhayya Shamsing to be charged for abetment of murder, was the opinion of the Coroner's jury.

Nariman Dhanjishaw Amrolia and Ferozesha Sorabji Mistry, motor drivers arrested on January 12 last at Balaram Street, on a charge of assaulting Babu Baku, were discharged to-day at the Girgaum Court as the Magistrate found it was difficult to say who struck the complainant on the evidence before him.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Coroner's Jury found this morning that one Kashibai died at Sewri on the 25th of last month, "by carbon monoxide poisoning that escaped from the chunam kiln belonging to Mangalabhai Nanoobhai, situated at New Sewri Road.

"On the evidence," said the jury, "we find that in all 13 persons were affected by that poisonous gas which had escaped through a fissure at the bottom of the kiln. We hold that the licensee had violated condition No. 11 of his licence as also condition No. 6. The police ought to move the Municipal Commissioner to the necessary action against the licensee."

The conditions referred to relate to the non-use of the premises of the kiln for dwelling purposes and to keep the necessary appliances as laid down by the Commissioner, on the spot in good order to prevent or minimise danger.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr Justice Macklin at the High Court restored the conviction of seven villagers of Poona who on appeal had been acquitted by the Sessions Judge on the charge of assaulting two British soldiers, Privates Fox and Glover.

Not Probable

In restoring the conviction of the accused, their lordships thought that it was not probable that the soldiers ran after the women, because both the women were old. Their lordships thought the accused were rightly convicted by the District Magistrate.

Alleged to be implicated in the theft of a silver bar at Dadar, two women, Savitribai Babulal and Rakhmibai Gokul were arrested and produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody pending inquiries.

The Bombay C. I. D. who are investigating the fraud alleged to have been committed on the Bombay Municipality in respect of Town duty drawbacks effected a further arrest yesterday.

A clerk working in the Carnac Bunder Goods Shed.

(Continued in Col. 5).

THE TERRORS OF NIGHT ASTHMA ENDED IN 10 MINUTES!

EPHAZONE confers upon every sufferer the supreme blessing of SLEEP

Of the many terrors that beset the Asthma sufferer none is more distressing than the interference with Sleep. A sufferer may sleep for some hours and then, suddenly, a feeling of oppression approaching to suffocation obliges him to sit up in order to breathe. With chest, back, shoulders, and head fixed—with lips parted, face pale, and eyes prominent and watery—the sufferer remains immovable, unable to speak, scarcely able to breathe. To the physical agonies of Night Asthma are added the mental agonies occasioned through repeated loss of sleep. The terrors of Night Asthma can be *ended*—definitely ENDED—in 10 MINUTES. Where all other treatments have failed—ineffective Injections, therapeutically uncertain Inhalations (hopeless for Night Relief), and drugging prescriptions, "Ephazone" has triumphantly succeeded. "Ephazone" means the end of Night Asthma. "Ephazone" means progressively prolonged Sleep. "*Ephazone*" *means absolute freedom from attacks.* In 10 MINUTES "Ephazone" ends gasping for air, chest tightness, violent coughing. In 10 MINUTES "Ephazone" gives Sleep to the pain-wracked body and tortured mind and paves the way to a PERMANENT CURE.

NIGHT NOW HOLDS NO TERRORS FOR THESE

Best Night's Rest for 7 Years.
"I took one 'Ephazone' Tablet and in less than 2 minutes I could feel it taking effect. When I retired I took another and I had the best night's rest I have had for 7 years."—L.M.

Complete Night's Sleep.
"I have felt great benefit in a complete night's sleep—the best night's rest for months."—A.B.

A Treat to Sleep All Night.
"One night I took one of your Ephazone Tablets and it did me a wonderful lot of good. I think they are wonderful and shall never be without them as it is a treat to sleep all night—a thing I have not done for months."—O.N.

A Good Night's Sleep.
"I have been suffering some lengthy time with throat and chest. I took 2 Tablets last night and I must say I had a good night's sleep."—A.E.

Sleepless Nights Ended.
"I took the Tablets for 2 or 3 weeks and slept every night lying down. This is the first time for 36 years I have got through an attack so easily. Every year Asthma had been more or less severe causing miserable sleepless nights."—(Miss) A.P.

EPHAZONE IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT

(1) reaches the alveoli and restores it to normal action.
(2) is approved by the National Health Insurance (Gt. Britain) scheme for panel patients.

(3) is used by the Ministry of Pensions (Gt. Britain).
(4) passes directly into the Lungs.
(5) is used in 800 leading Hospitals and T.B. Institutions.
(6) is prescribed by over 12,000 Lung Specialists and Doctors.
(7) ends an attack completely in 10 MINUTES.

SEND AT ONCE FOR THIS **FREE BOOKLET**

No sufferer should be without this remarkable Booklet. It tells you in plain language How and Why "Ephazone" Tablets have such astonishing effects. It reveals the other present-day methods of treating Asthma and compares their results with "Ephazone" treatment. It includes the testimony in favour of "Ephazone" submitted by nearly fifty medical men. It gives the names of 67 Hospitals and Institutions selected from a list of 800 using "Ephazone." Send NOW for YOUR copy to P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

EPHAZONE
ENDS ASTHMA IN 10 MINUTES
559

Insist on "EPHAZONE." Each carton is sealed with Red Seal bearing Trade Mark as illustrated above. "Ephazone" is sold at Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. For trial size send As. 8 in stamps to K. L. MARKER, Standard Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 258, Bombay.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to itch. Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

B. S. N. Co.'s' PLEASURE CRUISES

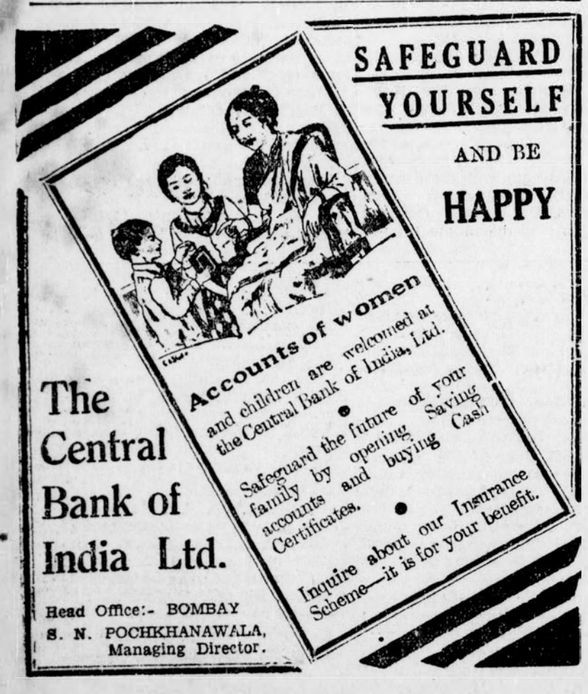
Programme for Easter Holidays.

				p.m.	p.m.
Friday, 10th April,	1936.	xxx	Bassein	3- 0	—9- 0
Friday, 10th April,	1936.	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	—7-30
Saturday, 11th April,	1936.	xx	Mandwa	3-30	—7-30
Saturday, 11th April,	1936.	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	—7-30
Sunday, 12th April,	1936.	xxx	Rewdanda	3- 0	—9- 0
Sunday, 12th April,	1936.	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	—7-30
Monday, 13th April,	1936.	xx	Elephanta	3-30	—7-30

Fare per person: x 0-12-0 xx Rs. 1-8-0. xxx Rs. 3

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.

MUSIC: DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

No Signs Of Relief In The West

GOLD BETTER BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat Steady But Jute And Metals Easy

BOMBAY, April 8

On Wednesday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was firm on absence of any sign of relief in the West coupled with improved trade conditions.

GOLD BETTER BUT SILVER QUIET

London gold was better but silver was quiet.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat ruled steady. Linseed was unchanged. Jute and metals were easy. Rubber was firm.

SECURITIES QUIET BUT STEADY

The London Stock Exchange again lacked interest owing to the absence of enquiry. Giltedged securities were quiet but steady with very little enquiry materialising.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 8

Previous closing	10.94
To-day's opening	10.98
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	11.03
Difference	+09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 8

Previous closing	5.87
To-day's opening	5.89
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	5.95
Difference	+08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 199-4
July August	Rs. 201-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 8

Cotton developed considerable strength to-day on active trade buying and covering influenced by the absence of any signs of relief in the West coupled with improving trade conditions. There are indications of ten per cent increase in this year's acreage but speculative interest was lacking awaiting further developments in the cotton loan policy of the Government.

Operations in July commenced at 10.98 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables, trade buying and covering on strength of which July gradually rose to 11.00. At this stage, the market became quieter in the absence of further support but the undertone continued very steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.03 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.20/11.20) 11.29/11.29
July (10.87/10.86) 10.99/10.99
October (10.27/10.26) 10.36/10.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.03) 6.09
American July (5.89) 5.92
Egyptian May (8.66) 8.73
Egyptian July (8.51) 8.58

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 8

There was no business at night.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 8

The market was closed to-day.

Snowfall Havoc In Bunji Illaqa

The Political Secretary, Jammu Tawi, wires as follows:—

A Press note states: Further information received from Bunji shows that great damage has been caused to life and property in that illaqa, owing to unprecedented and continuous heavy snowfall. A number of houses collapsed in several villages with fatal results to some of the inmates. Avalanches in a store have carried away a large toll of cattle and dislocated cultivation. Owing to blockade of roads, no mails were received in Bunji from Kashmir for over a month. Telegraph communication remained cut off for about three weeks and is still interrupted. Weather conditions have adversely affected agricultural prospects, and the situation may become serious unless weather conditions improve early.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 8

Previous closing	4.94 7/8
To-day's opening	4.94 3/4
To-day's closing	4.94 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 8

Previous closing	4.94 15/16
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.94 3/16
Difference	—.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, April 8

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 but later fell to 4.94 13/16 on some selling pressure.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94 3/16

Franc opened at 74.96 and then eased to 74.94 further fall being prevented by official support.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 8

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 15/16d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 7/8d.

The market was steady

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 8

Gold per ounce (£7-0-8 1/2) £7-0-10

DISCOUNTS

London, April 8

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 8
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.66 1/8) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.43) 37.40
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/8) 0.93
London on Milan	(62.68) 62.62
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

Training Of Co-operators In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The Sayaji Sahakar Sangha organised a training class for the members of 34 Co-operative Societies working in the Raniparaj area of the Vyara Taluka in the district of Navsari. The class was attended by 53 pupils.

Sunday, the 22nd, was devoted to the holding of two conferences, one for the Women of the Thrift Societies, which are a special feature of the Co-operative Movement in this part of the Baroda State, and the other for the men members of the 34 Credit Societies. The conferences were attended by Mr. Nayampalli, Registrar, Mr. G. M. Tambe, President of the Institute, and Prof. K. H. Kamdar, Hon. Secretary. They were presided over by Mr. Reddi, Naib-Suba of the Vyara Mahal.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 8

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7/2 7/8 and July 7/3 1/4. Trading was more active on scattered speculative buying and covering influenced by steadier outside cables with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 8

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered outside buying and local support influenced by better outside advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 8

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£212 1/2 buyers £212 3/4 sellers. Easy) £211 buyers £211 1/4 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£16 1/8 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Steady) £15 15/16 buyers £16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 3/4 to £41 1/4) £41 to £41 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

SILVER CABLES

London, April 8

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 7/8 paid and sellers) £18 13/16 sellers
Dunlop April (£23 1/4 sellers) £23 1/4 sellers
Lightning April (£21 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 9/16 paid and buyers.
October (7 3/4 paid and buyers) 7 13/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal April (£14 sellers) £14 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

Bombay, April 8

The market was closed to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Bombay, April 8

The market was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, April 8

Jutes ruled practically unchanged at about yesterday's prices but transactions were on a restricted scale. Coals continued steady and only small turnover took place. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent new loan 1951/54 103/8, three and half per cent paper 97/15, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/9, four per cent loan 1960/70 113/5, five per cent loan 1945/55 119/10 small lot, five per cent loan 1940/43 110/13 small lot, five per cent U P Bonds 1944 114 small lot, five and half per cent loan 1938/40 108/6.

Banks: Bengal Central Bank 9/10, Imperial fully paid 1530, Imperial conty 376, Reserve 127/8

Railways: Bankura Damoodar 98 small lots; Burdwan Cutwa 96; Baraset Basirhat Lt 52; Dehri Rohtas 12/12; Darjeeling Himalayan 65 small lot; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 106; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 97 small lots.

Cotton: Bengal Nagpur ordy 13/13

Coals: Amalgamated 19/8; Barrakur 10/12

Jutes: Budge Budge 271/8 small lots; Champdany 157; Dalhousie 302 small lot; Empire pref 145; Howrah 47/14; Kelvin pref 149; Mahabir Jute ordy 101; Orient 176; Standard 278

Miscellaneous: Bengal Potteries 7/10, Dacca Elec 20; Rawalpindi Elec 23; U. P. Elec 179; Bengal Iron 4/7; Indian Iron and Steel 8/14; Bengal Bonded Warehouse 'A' 760; Bengal Bonded Warehouse 'C' 152.

Sugars: Balrampur 17/12; Buland 11/6; Raza 16/12.

Debenture: Four per cent 1907/08 Calcutta Municipal 102/12.—A. P.

Fresh Wave Of Buying In Homerail Shares

OIL SHARES FIRM ON DIVIDEND ANTICIPATION

Cotton Strong On Bullish Weather Reports

STEEL AND RUBBER SHARES FIRM IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 8

On the Stock Exchange outstanding movements were due to the new spirit regarding particular shares rather than to the general demand. Homerails met a fresh wave of buying on excellent traffic returns.

Rubbers were firm. Commodity and coppers continued to be subjected by heavy selling but leading oils were marked up on dividend anticipations.

Cotton strengthened on good investment demand due to bullish weather reports.

Rubber was firm on large German inquiry.

Wheat improved on further Italian purchases.

Wall Street was firm, Steels and Rubbers leading advance.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday March 31, £97 1/4
Wednesday, April 1, £97 1/2
Thursday, April 2, £97 1/2
Friday, April 3, £97 1/2
Monday, April 6 £97 1/2
Tuesday, April 7, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 8
3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally quiet with only small business owing to the approaching holiday but home railways were firm and fairly active. Internationals and oil shares were firm on renewed buying.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/4) £117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-10 1/2) 21-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (46-0) 46-0
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (123-0) 123-0
Realisation 1930 (£87 1/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (39-9) 39-9
University Ordinary (32-9) 32-4 1/2
Ford Motors (33-0) 33-9
Cable Wires (£8) £8
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 123-9
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-7 1/2) 155-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Distillers (100-9) 100-9
Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-6
British Celanese (12-9) 12-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Western Limited Ordinary (26-3) 26-3
Inter Nickels (49 3/4) 49 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 8
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2 £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) £120 1/2
4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-0
Donaro Tea (47-0) 47-0
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 1/4) £15
East Rand Proprietors (67-0) 67-0
Rand Iman (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8
Moddar New (53-9) 53-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2 43-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-0) 45-0
Anglo Iranian (93-9) 95-0
Burma Oil (98-9) 98-9
Mexican Eagle (12-3) 12-3
Shell Transport (90-7 1/2) 90-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £33 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49) £49 1/2
L M Ford (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/4) £24 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4
London Board G Stock (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 8

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 70 1/8) dol 70 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 1/8) dol 38 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 70 7/8) dol 71
U S Steel Preference (dol 130) dol. 130

BALMANDIR OPENED AT BARODA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

In the Suburb Alakapuri, a part of newly-formed colony of Sayajinagar, amidst a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. B. K. Bhate, the Educational Commissioner performed the opening ceremony of Alkapuri Balmandir on April 1. Prominent amongst those present were Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee, Dr. Pranlal Nanavati, and Sjt. Chhotabhai B. Patel

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Ramanlal Vasantalal Desai has been appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies vice Mr. Nayampalli going on leave from 8th. Dr. Pranlal Nanavati has been appointed as Chief Medical Officer, vice Dr. Chandruchud going to Europe with the Maharaja and Dr. Manilal Parikh appointed as Deputy Chief Medical Officer. Mr. S. V. Mukerjee has taken over the charge of Sarsuba and will also, for the present, work as Development Commissioner.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and the Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda are leaving Bombay on April 11th for England, Col. Shivrajsingh, Dr. Chandrachud, Mr. Balaram Desai, Mr. Bhadrasingh Gaekwar will be principal officers accompanying the party.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will perform the opening ceremony of Hindu Maternity League at Navsari on 12th April.

Nadiad City Fathers

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, (By Mail.)

The following gentlemen, who have been declared elected as councillors of the Nadiad City Municipality:—

Messrs. Rambhai Somabhai Patel, Maganbhai Amthabhai Patel, Ranchhodbhai Purushottam Patel, Kalidas Kalyandas Patel, Ranchhodbhai Ramdas Kachia, Chaturbhai Samalbhai Mathurbhai Patel, Somabhai Motibhai Shah, Vakil, Shankerbhai Mathurbhai Patel, Chandulal Ranchhodbhai Modi, Jeprasad Tribhovandas, Dr. Chimanlal Jamnadas Desai, Messrs. Kalidas Vithaldas Shah, Manilal Jethalal Kapadia, Gokaldas Dwarkadas Talati, Ranchhodlal Chunilal Shah Vakil, Prabhudas Vahaldas Patel, Dadubhai Purushottamdas Desai, Chhaganbhai Kashibhai Desai; Messrs. Gafurbhai Rahimbhai Chaklasia, Ibrahim Abdul Babu, Ismail Alji, Sabhai, Kassam Sarifu Malik, Prisahebmiyan, Jamalmiyan Kadri and from the Depressed Classes' Ward, Mr. Khengar Aju Chamar.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 8.

Lloyd Triestino's S.S. Conte Verde of 11527 Reg. tons Capt. Celo De Cega arrived from Trieste via Venice, Genoa, Naples, Port Said and Massova with passengers and general cargo.

Graham's Trading Co.'s S.S. California of 9930 Reg. tons, Capt. R. W. Smart, arrived from Singapore with troops.

Volkart Bros.' S.S. Silverbeech of 2096 Reg. tons, Capt. W. J. Irvine arrived from Singapore via Kolachel and Karachi with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino's S.S. Victoria of 7145 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Castellotto arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 8.

O. S. Kaisha's S.S. Sumatra Maru of 4272 Reg. tons, Capt. T. Tomita sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Jalavijaya of 2297 Reg. tons, Capt. F. T. W. Lewis sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

Graham's Trading Co.'s S.S. California of 9930 Reg. tons, Capt. R. W. Smart sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino's S.S. Victoria of 7145 Reg. tons, Capt. G Castellotto sailed for Genoa via Aden with passengers and local and same bottom cargo.

Lewis Dryfus & Co.'s S.S. Aida Lauro of 2763 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Ferrara sailed for Port Said (for Order) with local and same bottom cargo.

James Finlay and Co's S.S. City of Baroda of 4500 Reg. tons Capt. L. Nicoll sailed for Marseilles, Barcelona, Dunkirk and Antwerp via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.'s S.S. Alipore of 3241 Reg. tons, Capt. L. Parfitt sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 8.

The following steamers entered for loading on 8-4-36:

Taijin Maru (O.S.K.) for China and Japan Ports.

Wolfsburg (L. E.) for European Ports.

Northmore (G. T. Co.) for European Ports.

Strathnaver (M. M. & Co.) for European and American Ports.

Somali (M. M. & Co.) for European and American Ports.

Varela (M. M. & Co.) for Karachi, Persian Gulf Ports.

Bankura (M. M. & Co.) for Karachi, Persian Gulf Ports.

Garmula (M. M. & Co.) for Bhavnagar Ports.

Alavi (T. M. & Co.) for Aden and Jeddah Ports.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 8.

S.S. Wolfsburg for Hamburg:—401 bags gum N Mulji and Co; 67 bags gum T Narpal; 5540 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji and Co; 176 bags cascin Palson Mfg. Co; 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Bremen:—116 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Antwerp:—23 bales cotton fly Sapt Tex.Pro. Ltd; 4000 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 1323 bags castor seed M. Bhutta & Co; 4170 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 13414 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2000 bags copra oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Danzig:—667 bags castor seed M Bhuta & Co.

For Aarhas:—300 bales hemp raw K J Kapadia & Co.

For Amsterdam:—500 bags gum N Mulji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2760 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji and Co.

S.S. Warfield for London:—5000 carcase meal powder A Dawn and Co; 20 bales goat and sheep skins M S Shaffi and Co; 500 bags massoor R Ratilal and Co: 600 bags horn and blood meal powder A Dawn and Co.

For Havre:—110 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 1185 bags linseed The Oil Seed Trading Co; 985 bales cotton V Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton K Dewchand and Co; 275 bales cotton V Bros.

S.S. Northmoor for Livepool:—4200 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy & Co; 2000 packets myrabollams C Mehta and Co; 4000 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 125 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 65 bales grain J Masmukhlal & Co.; 200 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 600 bags groundnut oil kernels R Ratilal and Co; 46 drums castor and groundnut oil S Oil Mills; 600 bags linseed oil cake S Oil Mills; 50 bags deer horns A Gulamhusein and Co. 5926 bags linseed The Oil Seed Trading Co.

For Manchester:—88 drums castor oil S Oil Mills; 67 drums magnsium chloride P Manganese Works; 125 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tanfield for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton V Bros.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton B Factory.

S.S. Silverbeech for Philadelphia:—7 bales woollen numdas Cox & King; 181 casks salted goat skins Cox & King.

For New York:—54 cases Indian condiments Owen & Okhell.

S.S. Taijin Maru for Kobe:—250 tons scrap old steel G Gabriiel.

S.S. City of Baroda for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton B Mawji & Co.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Kobe:—560 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton V Bros.; 300 bales cotton Langley & Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co; 100 bales cotton M Amersey & Co; 200 bales cotton R Kanji and Co.

S.S. City of Evansvilla for Halifax:—500 bags groundnut kernels R Ratilal & Co.

S.S. City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas and Co; 92 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 1800 bales cotton V Bros.

S.S. Morioka Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton L Ramji and Co.

S.S. Thames Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton S R Tulshan & Co.

S.S. England Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton N Nensey and Co; 100 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 8.

S.S. Morioka Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha, from Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Nagoya and Moji:—73 packages clocks; 14 cases clocks parts; 39 cases buttons; 263 cases glassware; 208 bags straw boards; 149 cases toys; 27 cases stationary; 88 cases transmission conductors; 96 cases machinery; 225 cases beer; 200 bales slates; 25 cases canned sardines; 50 bundles ani seed; 28 cases confectioinery; 33 cases cotton fents; 160 cases cotton and artificial S.P. goods; 40 cases haburdashery; 10 cases silk yarn; 15 cases silk and artificial silk yarn; 95 cases cotton yarn; 32 bales cotton yarn; 450 bundles boxes in shook; 100 cases earthen tiles; 233 cases porcelain ware; 34 cases enamelled ware; 19 cases R. belting; 17 cases tools; 115 cases glass bottles; 77 cases tyres; 15 cases hinges; 127 coils brass ware; 10 casks hardware; 77 cases tyres and tubes.

From Canton and Hongkong:—50 bags sugar candy.

From Singapore:—792 bags betel nuts; 961 bags sago flour; 533 bundles rattons.

From Colombo:—10 bags cocoanuts; 3895 bags copra; 15 chests tea; 267 bags cocoanuts; 17 bales rubber.

£3,780 FOR A DEVIS PICTURE

Artist Who Joined East India Company

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The record price of 3,600 guineas has been paid at Christies' (auction room) for a portrait by Arthur Devis—the artist who joined the East India Company, went round the world, fought with savages, and finished up with a long stay at Bengal.

A few hours previously a George and Third cup and cover of 22 carat gold, wrich had been a present by British officers in 1801 to Joshua Uhthoff, British Resident at Goa, the capital of Portuguese possessions in India, realised £840 at Sotheby's. Goa was at the time temporarily occupied by the troops of British India Company.

The Devis Portrait was entitled "James Alexander Simpson as a Boy". Young Simpson, who became solicitor to the Foundling Hospital in the middle of the last century, is depicted holding a rough-haired terrier.

Devis died in England comparatively young. A year ago his group picture "The Lyttleton Family" brought 1,200 guineas, the artist's auction record standing at 1,850 guineas for "The Vanneck family"—a bid made twenty-three years ago.

As a new record has been made, a valuation will take place of Devis's pictures in the Royal collection and in art galleries.—Reuter.

Pool Holdings Sustain Prices

Freer Planting Over U. S. Cotton Belt

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

BOMBAY, April 8.

The U. S. Government's disposal plans provides for sale of more than one million bales of loan cotton this year if demand warrants.

The market is sustained owing to Cotton Pool's holdings of futures contracts.

Private Reports state that there is freer planting all over the cotton Belt.

The New York cotton futures market was rather dull until closing when suddenly advanced on trade buying and covering by shorts. Business was largely confined within the trade and exchanging transactions.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of one point with July 10.86. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range but later on recorded a rise of 9 points to 10.94. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 11.64c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 9 points up at 11.70c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with July 5.87. There was local buying on unfavourable weather reports which absorbed hedging and Bombay selling. Later on there was trade calling and straddle buying which met selling orders at the limits. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.47d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close May was quoted 5.14, July 5.12 and October 5.07.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was steady with a scattered buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points and Uppers advanced 2 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Monday.

FREER PLANTING.

Messrs. Stern state:—

NOTE.—A further advance was registered yesterday in New York mainly on short covering due to unfavourable weather reports.

The A. A. A. officials state that farmers are able to sell their holdings at a profit under the new Government plan, the terms of which are favourable to borrowers who may resell high premium cotton below the basis of 11.25.

As stated yesterday, we only advise purchases of new crops on good setbacks; meanwhile with narrow trading markets likely to continue we recommend those of our clients who purchased new crops at around 10 cts. to take profit.

The following cable is to hand from our Head-Office:—

"With Government realising million bales and our information freer planting everywhere we look for decline."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (2-41 p.m.)	10.94+09
N. Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	10.86+01
Liverpool July Highest	5.88+04
Liverpool July Lowest	5.86+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Loan cotton offers favourable for distribution of higher grades may ease basis but expect old crop months to decrease discounts under spot cotton. Good support.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Groundnut disposal plans provides for sale of more than million bales loan cotton this year if demand warrants. Terms favourable to borrowers who might resell at high premium cotton at below basis 11 1/2 cents. Do not favour market long run though Pool futures holdings may sustain values immediate future.

Liverpool:—With Government releasing million bales and our information freer planting everywhere we look for decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 7.

May	11.24+08
July	10.94+09
October	10.30+06
December	10.32+05
January	10.35+05
March	10.41+06
Middling Spot	11.64+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 7.

May	11.20+09
July	10.88+09
October	10.28+07
Middling Spot	11.70+09
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May	11.21
July	10.87
Noon Call.—	
May	11.19
July	10.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 7.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 7.

April	6.14+06
May	6.03+04
June	5.93+03
July	5.87+03
August	5.75+02
September	5.66+02
October	5.58+02
November	5.52+02
December	5.52+02
January	5.52+02
February	5.52+02
March	5.53+03
April	5.52+03
Middling Spot	6.47+05
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
July	5.87
October	5.58

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 7.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis.—	
May	8.69
July	8.54
October	8.46
November	8.28
January	8.17
March	8.13
F.G.F. Spot	9.11

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 7.

Broach.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.19
Fine (Good staple)	5.34
Superfine (Good staple)	5.49
Oomra.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.24
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.39
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.54
Bengal.—	
Good	3.94
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.15
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.29
Fine	4.41
Superfine	4.53

PRODUCE
London, April 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels April sellers 30/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, April 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F.

Calcutta per cwt. April/May nominal 6/10 1/2

Bombay, per cwt. April/May nominal 6/7 1/2

Karachi, per cwt. April/May nominal 6/7 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, April 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 6 1/4

SEEDS.
London, April 7.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton April sellers £10/17/6

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton April/May sellers £12/13/9

Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton April/May sellers £13/0/0

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton April/May sellers £12/8/9

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton April/May sellers £12/12/6

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 7.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. April sellers 26/3

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 26/6

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribber per lb. sellers 7 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 7.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£ 85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 85 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 5/8
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£117 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£101 1/2
National Bank of India	£ 44 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£ 10

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 8.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 3/4
Banks selling T T	268 3/4
Banks buying T T	266 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 7th instant	4.94 7/8
Japan/London 8th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 8th instant	7.23 1/2
Hongkong/London 8th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 8th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 7th instant	74.94
London/Belgium 7th instant	29.23
London/Switzerland 7th instant	15.17 3/4
London/Berlin 7th instant	12.28
London/Stockholm 7th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 7th instant	4.94 15/16
London/Amsterdam 7th instant	7.27 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 6th instant	£7-0-7 1/2
Gold 7th instant	£7-0-8 1/2
Silver London Ready 6th instant	19 7/8
7th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 6th instant	19 7/8
7th instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready 6th instant	45
7th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 6th instant	9/16 p.c.
7th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 6th instant	11/16 p.c.
7th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	3 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 7.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 5/8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 3rd April 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	7,86,67,000
(b) Banks	34,79,49,000
(c) Others	30,47,000
Bills Payable	5,56,000
Other Liabilities	52,72,000
Rupees	53,54,91,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	25,53,44,000
Rupee Coin	5,70,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,10,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	62,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	22,45,00,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	6,50,000
Investments	5,06,20,000
Other Assets	35,35,000
Rupees	53,54,91,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 3rd day of April 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,53,44,000
Notes in circulation	169,83,56,000
Total Notes issued	195,37,00,000
Total Liabilities	195,37,00,000
ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,87,000
Total of A	111,74,04,000
B. Rupee Coin	59,20,23,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	24,42,73,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	195,37,00,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities	57.19 per cent.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

The local cotton market will remain closed on 10th and 11th inst. The Liverpool cotton market will remain closed on 10th, 11th and 13th inst.

The New York cotton market will remain closed on the 10th and 11th inst.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 7.

Broach A/M. Op. 196; Highest 196 3/4; Lowest 196; Closing 196 3/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 198 1/2; Highest 199; Lowest 198 1/2; Closing 199.

Oomra May Op. 180 1/2; Highest 181 1/4; Lowest 180 1/2; Closing 181 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 180; Highest 180 3/4; Lowest 180; Closing 180 1/2.

Bengal May Op. 149 1/4; Highest 150; Lowest 149 1/4; Closing 150.

Bengal July Op. 146 3/4; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 146 3/4; Closing 147 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 11 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 4 1/2

COTTON STRADDLES.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool.—

May 125 July 122 Oct. 126 at Cross Rate 4.94 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 197/4—Liverpool May 6.06 Rs. 67 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 199/8—Liverpool July 5.90 Rs. 58 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 197/4—New York May 11.24 Rs. 55 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.94 7/8

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 199/8—New York July 10.94 Rs. 46 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 7/8.

STRENGTH OF SPOT COTTON

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following London Airmail news:—

The action of the Sakalaridis Market during the past week has been rather interesting. The early part of the week, prices were inclined to ease, but on the announcement that some dockets which were tendered had been rejected, prices advanced rather quickly. However, at the time of writing the market has again subsided. It appears to us that some fresh incentive is needed from time to time to keep prices from easing again, as the trade does not seem to be very interested in that commodity at present prices.

The American market has kept steady mainly through the strength of the "spot" position and we cannot see much relief coming at present, as all the desirable cotton seems to be held up by the American Government. Regarding the new crop, the outlook at present is too uncertain. The ideas of next year's crop seem to be very vague but we again say that new crops at 5 1/2d. per lb. whatever the yield for next year, do not appear to us to be excessively dear.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 5/6th April	20,538
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,986,849
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,633,135
Increase	353,714

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 31st March 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		28,12,37,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		4,72,81,000
		35,23,18,000
ASSETS		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		6,14,52,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		3,26,72,000
Bills Discounted		1,08,91,000
Lands and Buildings		1,27,72,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		4,21,73,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.		19,23,58,000
		35,23,18,000

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday (8th April 1936) tenders to the amount of £3,750,000 at 1/6 1/8 were received and allotted approximately 27 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday the 16th April 1936. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Friday the 17th April 1936.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 3rd April 1936 was £1,000,000.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 7.

T. T. London on.—	
New York (Closing Rate)	4.94 15/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.28 1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.27 3/4
Brussels	29.23
Milan	62.68
Berne	15.17 3/4
Prague	119.50

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. For. Power 7 p.c. Pfd.	40
Columbia Gas	21
United Corporation	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	16
American Tel. and Tel.	168 1/4
Western Union Telgm	89
New York Central	38
Erie R. R.	15
Union Pacific R. R.	133
Bethlehem Steel	64
United States Steel	70
Montgomery Ward	44
Int. Harvestor	88
Continental Oil Co.	36
Goodrich 7 per cent Pfd.	96
St. Oil of N. J.	67
Amer. Can.	121
Anaconda Copper	37 1/2
General Motor	69 3/4
Sperry Corporation	20
Westinghouse Airbrake	45
Int. Cement	42
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	34 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	49
Atchison	78
Southern Pacific	36
American Smelting	86
United Gas	8
Ohio Oil	15
Pure Oil 4 1/4 p.c. 1950	127
Int. Cement 4 p.c. 1945	138

Total business 1 3/4 millions.

Market less active and steady to easy.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 8

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	1,000	2,300

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 8

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	2,961	247,059
Central India	1,116	227,101
Barsi and Nagar	731	130,410
Hyderabad Gaorani	752	29,550
Berar	1,226	267,370
Central Provinces	78	79,913
Total Oomras	6,864	981,403
Dholera	1,484	86,286
N W Provinces	50	61,479
Rajputana	642	59,821
Sind-Punjab	1,775	399,148
Broach	7,155	212,936
Coompta and Dharwar	1,166	17,602
Westerns Northerns	205	18,628
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	47	8,801
Persian	...	8
American	26	22,739
Egyptian and African	776	139,687
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	20,190	2,009,039

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 2nd April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	6,469	331,908
Japan and China	8,941	787,435
Coast Ports	...	21,640
Up-country by Rail	...	127,908
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	29,519
Total	15,410	1,298,410

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 7-4-36	6572000	4107000
Receipts yesterday 7-4-36	7000	7000
Exports to date 7-4-36	5122000	3806000
Stock at Ports 3-4-36	2071000	2240000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-4-36	1902000	1490000
Stock at Liverpool 3-4-36	690000	792000
Visible Supply 3-4-36	5383000	5253000
Quantity in sight 3-4-36	11261000	7298000
Quantity out of sight 3-4-36	8984000	7403000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, April 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

BOMBAY METALS MARKET

Bombay, April 8

London market quotations.	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36 12 6
(buyers)	£36 12 6
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£36 13 9
Standard copper 3 months	£36 18 9
Electrolytic copper	£41 5 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents.
Bombay market quotations	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 8 0
Tone: Very steady	

LONDON METALS.
London, April 7.

Copper Braziers	£ 50 1/4
Spelter Hard, Indian Brand	£ 14 1/4
Tin, English Ingots Liverpool, F.O.B.	£213 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 40 5/8
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	£ 12 3/4

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 7.

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7/0/8 1/2

City Markets Suspend Business

BOMBAY, April 8.

The following associations unofficially suspended business to-day as a result of the arrest of Sjt. Subhas Bose.

The East India Cotton Association.
Sewree Ready Cotton Market.
Marwari Bazar Forward Market.
The Mahajan Association.
The Bombay Stock Exchange.
The Bombay Bullion Exchange.
The Seeds Traders Association.
Th Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
The Wheat & Linseed Patia.
The Swadeshi Market.
The Bombay Yarn Merchants Association.
The Copper and Brass Merchants.
The Sugar Merchants Association.

RESTRICTED TURNOVER IN YARN

Prices Unchanged

Bombay, April 8.

There is nothing fresh to report in the yarn market which has remained steady but dull throughout the whole past week. Prices remain practically unchanged and turnover has been very restricted on account of very slack demand. With continued steadiness in cotton prices there has been a gain in confidence but it does not pay the weavers to make their purchases even at the present level of prices. Reports of cloth sales are still far from satisfactory and weavers are unable to obtain anything like remunerative prices. Naturally therefore demand from almost all consuming districts has been far from encouraging and only small and scattered sales have been possible. Although the undertone at the close has been better than before, future tendency of the market still remains uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Hardly any business of importance has been possible during the week on account of replacing cost being much higher than spot prices.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices have remained practically unchanged with steady undertone. Turnover has, however, been very limited and demand continues to remain moderate. There is nothing fresh to report in mercerised yarns too. As regards forward positions makers have been quoting much higher prices whereas there is hardly any improvement in spot prices and no fresh booking has been reported. Sampin remains steady whilst Exchange shows no change.

ART SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in official prices of Italrayon yarns during the past week, although there are hopes for an amicable settlement of Italo-Abyssinian dispute, nothing can be said with certainty. As regards Japanese Rayon yarn, prices in Home markets have suddenly jumped up by about 15 p.c. and makers are said to be holding off for better prices. Consequently there has been improvement in the local market to the extent of 1/2 anna per lb. and the undertone remains very firm. Inquiries for forward positions are also increasing but prices offered being much lower no fresh forward business has been possible during the week. Demand for Delustred yarns continues to remain very satisfactory.

INDIAN YARNS.

No fresh sales of importance have been reported during the past week. Dealers seem inclined to make fresh purchases at something like reasonable prices but the mills are showing a firmer attitude probably on account of steady prices of ready cotton.

INDIAN TARIFF AMENDMENT BILL.

There are no further developments to report except that a strong protest has been raised from all quarters against the proposal of increasing the duty on spun silk yarns by Re. 0-14-0 per lb. It should be known if the increase in duty is granted this business will die out completely and thousands of poor handloom weavers will be totally ruined.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 8.

April	193.90+80
July	194.80+90
October	195.50+130

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summar of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-4-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.2 degrees ●3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-4-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches, and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TO CHECK DUMPING OF YARNS

Bombay Silk Merchants Appoint Special Inquiry Committee

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee held at the Chamber of the Association on April 4:

In view of the heavy dumping and large imports carried out systematically since a long time of Cotton, Merrerised and Artificial Silk Yarns from Japan, the prices of these yarns have dwindled down and are declining steadily from day to day putting merchants to suffer heavy losses and driving the trade to its worst from day to day. It is, therefore, imperative that immediate steps should be taken to check the growth of this evil and to devise ways and means for the uplift of the trading conditions towards its revival on a healthy basis.

To achieve the object the Managing Committee appointed a special inquiry committee consisting of the following five members and recommended review of the present trading conditions and to submit their findings to the Managing Committee embodying therein the Inquiry Committee's recommendations for the revival of the trade on healthy lines.

The following are members of the Special Inquiry Committee: Seth Punamchand Jechandbhai, Seth Purshotamdas Popatlal, Seth Vadilal Raghavjee, Seth Champaklal Motiram Shroff, and Bhai Keshavlal Fulchand.

The Special Inquiry Committee was authorised to enable compilation of their report and recommendations, to negotiate with the Japanese Millowners' Association and similar other bodies to collect necessary information, exchange views and, if found necessary, to discuss with such bodies the ways and means to eradicate the evil and lead the trade to prosperity.

KARNATAK CENTRAL BANK

Depositors See Dharwar Collector

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, April 7.

In connection with the Karnatak Central Bank affairs, several bigger depositors saw the Collector yesterday afternoon and discussed the situation for a long time. It is reported that the Collector agreed to represent their views to Government immediately. It is understood that more depositors likely to see the Collector in the next few days. Inquiries made in reliable quarters show that the Board's meeting on the 12th is likely to end in a stalemate as the present remaining eight of the Board's Directors are equally divided into opposite camps.

It is also rumoured that the Assistant Registrar's power to call the Board's meeting on the 12th will be challenged at the time of the meeting.

CHITTARANJAN SEVA SADAN'S APPEAL

New Hospital For Children Opened

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A new Hospital for Children attached to the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan for Women will be opened on the first day of the coming Bengali year which coincides with the 14th of April.

The building which costs Rs. 76,000 contains 64 beds, half of which will be paying in addition to sixteen cabins. Children up to 8 will be admitted for common diseases.

An appeal for another Rs. 50,000 is being made for completion of the scheme.—A. P.

A Delhi message says: Mr. C H. Gidney, I.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmer, has been appointed to officiate as member of the Governor's Executive Council, N.W.F.P., vice Sir George Cunningham proceeding on six months' leave.

The President and members of the Council of State gave a farewell garden party to meet the Viceroy and Countess Willingdon.

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J5

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1936

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J6

Subhas Arrested On "Gangway Of India"

Rousing Reception To Jawahar

President-Elect Declines Special Train And Travels Third

LUCKNOW, April 8.

A rousing reception was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President-elect of the 49th session of the Indian National Congress on his arrival at the Lucknow Station.

True to his Socialist leanings Panditji travelled all the way from Allahabad to Lucknow in a third class compartment, in spite of the persistent request of the Congress Reception Committee to come by a special train.

The train carrying the President-elect steamed in at 6 in the morning amidst long and continued shouts of 'Bande Mataram,' 'Jawaharlal-ki-Jai,' 'Gandhiji-ki-Jai, and the members of the Reception Committee headed by Dr. Murarilal, Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta and others garlanded Pandit Jawaharlal.—United Press Special.

LEADERS TRAVEL BY SAME TRAIN

LUCKNOW, April 8.

Along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were travelling in the same compartment several members of his family, namely, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pandit and Mrs. Hathe Singh.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra, Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram also travelled by the same train.

In order to avoid rush and demonstration, Gandhiji was detrained at Mohanlalganj, a wayside station and escorted in a car from there to Lucknow where he is putting up in Rai Beharilal's house.

The members of the Reception Committee proposed to take Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also there, but he preferred staying at Motinagar from the very start, so that he might share the comforts and discomforts of the delegates to the Congress session.— United Press Special.

MRS. NAIDU ARRIVES EARLY

LUCKNOW, April 8

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant arrived here last night.—United Press Special.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

LUCKNOW, April 8

The Congress Working Committee is meeting at 9 in the morning in the President's cottage in Motinagar to continue the discussions of the items on the agenda which could not be disposed of at Allahabad.

It is understood that the Committee will take up the consideration of the report of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee suggesting an amendment in regard to various clauses. Thereafter, the Committee will proceed with the consideration of the non-official resolutions given notice of for discussion in the Subjects Committee.—United Press Special.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MEETING

LUCKNOW, April 7.

The Subjects Committee meeting commences on April 9 at 1 p.m.—United Press Special.

DR. ANSARI FOR LUCKNOW

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Though not a member of the Congress Working Committee Dr Ansari is leaving for Lucknow tonight to attend the A. I. C. C meeting as an ex-President. Mr M. S. Aney, Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Assembly, leaves for Lucknow on April 11 to attend the Congress session.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS MASS FORCES

Swami Sampurnanand As Opposition Leader

LUCKNOW, April 7.

The first batch of delegates from Burma, under the leadership of Sardar Ganga Singh, arrived at Motinagar to-day. Mr. Ganga Singh told the "Associated Press" that he is moving an amendment to the Congress Constitution so as to make it possible to have an overseas branch of the Congress which look after the interests of Indians overseas.

The Congress Socialist Party Executive met again to-day and considered Mr. Meherally's report on his Punjab tour and position of Socialists in the Punjab. The Committee appointed Swami Sampurnanand to lead the Socialists' opposition whenever and wherever necessary, in the Subjects Committee and in the open session.

Achut Patwardhan was appointed the Party's whip in the Subjects Committee, while Srimati Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya and Mr. Meherally were appointed Party whips for the open session.

(Continued on page 11, col. 4.)

Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing the Reception Committ ee of the All-India Muslim League at its meeting held at the Islam Club, Chowpa tty.

Scrapping Of C.P.B. Comes As Bolt From Blue

REACTIONS TO OFFICE ISSUE DECISION

Socialists See Victory For Right Wing

WILL PRESS FOR WRECKING PLAN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 8.

There have been opposite reactions in the Socialist and pro-Ministry camps here at the decision of the Working Committee on the Office question.

Triumph Of Right Wing

The Socialists feel that the official resolution is a complete triumph of the Right Wing and the breach between two sections of the Congress has become greater due to that decision. They feel that Pundit Jawaharlal should have made the Working Committee to accept at least the principle of office rejection. though the question could have been discussed at a later stage.

Clever Move

To make the Working Committee accept the present resolution was a clever move of the Right Wingers so that they might do anything they liked once the elections were over.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION

In this connection the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will be meeting this afternoon to discuss their position and it is reliably understood that during informal discussions, they have drafted amendments to the official resolution on the office question.

Even in the preamble of the resolution they feel that the word "reject" was not effective as it looked. When the Right Wingers could think of office acceptance even after the resolution of Bombay rejecting the constitution, Socialists feel it would give the former ample scope to do what they liked.

PLAN FOR WRECKING

They have drafted an amendment to effect that the Congress should reject the Act in its entirety and plan means of wrecking the same by entering the Legislatures. They also want that Congressmen, when in majority, should not accept Ministries, but act in such a way as to bring about a deadlock and thus hasten the suspension of the Constitution. In this connection, it is worth noting that though there are hardly six or seven Socialists in the A.I.C.C., they are confident of rallying round at least 25 out of nearly 70 members to their cause. But a majority of Congressmen would support the official resolution as that means not committing themselves one way or the other on the office question.

RIGHT WING REACTION

The Right Wingers led by Mr. Bhulabhai and others are jubilant over the decision of the Working

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 3.)

MUSLIMS MUST ORGANISE

Jinnah Appeals To Co-religionists To Strengthen League

An appeal to Muslims to organise themselves if they wished to work in harmony in the coming years was voiced by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, president of the All-India Muslim League, in addressing a meeting of the Reception Committee of the League, at the Islam Club, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, on the eve of the twenty-fourth annual session of the League.

Sir Syed Wazir Hasan will preside over the annual session of the League which opens in Bombay on Saturday, April 11. The session continues on Sunday, and if all the business before the session is not concluded by that day, the session will be prolonged for a day more. At the first sitting on Saturday Mr. Jinnah, the permanent president of the League, will invite Sir S. Wazir Hasan to take the chair.

A special pandal is being erected for the session opposite the Bombay Mint.

League's Future

Addressing the Reception Committee, Mr. Jinnah said that in its existence of almost a quarter of a century the League had faced many ups and downs, but it served no purpose to cry over the past. What the meeting had to consider was what the League was to do to-day and in the future. The League was regarded by some as the preserved conclave of titled and conservative people and that it did not represent the voice of Muslims.

Mr. Jinnah did not admit that charge, but he said it was a fact that the League did not represent the true Muslim voice because it was a limited body. But this state of affairs, he declared, was not the fault of those at the helm of affairs.

Under its constitution, any Muslim of the age of 21 who wished to be a member of the League could do so. If there was a real wish to democratise the League, he called upon those who wished to do so to join the body. Mr. Jinnah was glad that Muslims in Bombay were showing interest in the League, and he was particularly glad to see a large gathering at the Reception Committee meeting.

"Organise"

He reminded Muslims that India was on the eve of a change in her constitution and that the elections would shortly be held. If they were to contest the elections, they must remember that there were other organisations, more consolidated and organised, with more education and wealth behind them. If they wished to play their part, they should also remember that the Government under the future constitution would consist of a Cabinet of elected members responsible to the legislature.

Therefore, he stated, the time had come for them to organise themselves if they wished to work in harmony in the future.

He appealed to Muslims to serve selflessly in the interests of their community; and if they worked in this spirit, the support they got would increase.

Prisoner Again In Twenty Minutes

Taken Straight To Arthur Road Jail

CITY MARKETS SUSPEND BUSINESS

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

History repeated itself in Bombay this morning, when Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, returning from the Continent, found himself in the Arthur Road Prison, within twenty minutes of his stepping on the gangway, which connects the Italian Boat with the Berth No. 18, Alexandra Dock.

Twice, while he was on board the Lloyd Triestino Boat, "Conte Verde," attempts were made to arrest him, but the Police had to wait till he had set foot on the British Indian soil, before Regulation III of 1818 could be brought into operation against him finally this morning.

In 1932, when the late Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, of cherished memory landed in Bombay on his return from abroad, he was arrested under the same Regulation. Then also, the authorities had to wait till he left the Italian boat, and stepped on the British Indian soil.

Most of the City Markets suspended business on hearing the news of Mr. Bose's arrest. Though the Stock Exchange, was open, the brokers did not transact any business. Many shops in the City were also closed.

Scenes At Dock

Animated scenes which were witnessed at the time of Mr. Sen Gupta's arrest nearly four years ago, were again the prominent feature, which marked the arrival of Mr. Subhas Bose to-day.

The B.P.C.C. had organised a public reception to Mr. Subhas Bose and prominent Congressmen including Mrs. Munshi, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, S.K. Patil, Mulraj Kursondas, Ishwarbhai Patel, Ganpati Shanker Desai, Sunderdas Morarji, and Dr. Vora were present on the Wharf.

The long list of charges made against him in the Assembly and the warning given him in Vienna left no doubt in the minds of the people of India as to his fate, the moment he arrived in this country.

"Conte Verde" was scheduled to arrive in Bombay at 7 o'clock in the morning, and a public reception was arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Already at an early hour hundreds of people collected at the Alexandra Dock, to extend a welcome to their leader, who had returned from the "exile" only to walk into the prison.

As the dim, shadowy figure of the boat was seen through the misty horizon in the Bombay harbour, rumour got busy that two police launches had already been sent to the steamer and it was thought that Mr. Subhas Bose might have been already arrested and removed to a prison.

The boat was delayed by nearly two hours on account of low tide having set in, and this delay only added to give an air of reality to the rumours. It soon became known that Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Desai, Superintendent of the Special Branch, C.I.D., boarded the steamer early in the morning.

Crowds Cheer Leader

By about 9 o'clock, the boat slowly pulled alongside the No. 18 Berth, and the imposing figure of Subhas Babu, clad in white Khadi and with a Gandhi cap on his head, was soon noticed at a distance and loud cheering rent the air.

The presence of a strong police force, and of Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch, with Superintendent Taylor and other police officers, made it clear that Subhas Babu would be arrested immediately on landing.

When the boat pulled up along side the berth no one was allowed to go on board the steamer, though an enterprizing reporter of the "Bombay Samachar" managed to board the steamer and garlanded him. The people who had collected on the wharf, took the advantage of the situation as best they could and put him questions at the pitch of their voices. Subhas Babu, who was standing on the deck in full view of the large crowd that had gathered on the wharf replied to them in his usual jovial manner and made enquiries about his many friends in Bombay. He particularly enquired about the happenings in Lucknow and the decision of the Working Committee.

During these loud conversations, it was learnt that the authorities at Port Said had tried to arrest him on board and but for the intervention of the Captain of "Conte Verde", he would have been taken prisoner there.

Subhas Babu tried to disembark in Egypt and meet the national-

(Continued on page 4, col. 5.)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

DID THE COMMISSIONER GIVE YOU PERMISSION TO GUARD THE CROWN JEWELS, WADE?
NO!- HE'S SURE THE BERWICK GUARDS ARE PROTECTION ENOUGH!---GET YOUR HAT, DONAVAN---WE'RE GOING FOR A RIDE!
COMMISSIO HASTINGS
3-16
WE'RE GOING TO SEE DICK HALLOWELL, AN OFFICER IN THE BERWICK GUARDS---WE WERE SCHOOL MATES---I'VE AN IDEA HE MAY BE OF HELP!
3-16
LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL IS IN THE COLONEL'S QUARTERS, INSPECTOR---HE'S OFF DUTY---YOU'LL HAVE TO LEAVE YOUR CAR HERE, SIR----
OKAY--COME ON, DONAVAN, WE'RE WALKING----
HE'S GONNA BE A LOT OF HELP, WADE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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